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GENERAL F. R. ELRINGTON, C.B.,
COLONEL COMMANDANT 4th BATTALION.

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1903.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME



BY
COLONEL WILLIAM GIBBY VERNER,
late RIFLE BRIGADE

London:

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, Ltd.,
OXFORD HOUSE,
89 & 91, GREAT PITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

1904

FINDING OF THE HABITAT
OF THE CROWNED PARAKEET.

THE
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FOR 1903.

(FOURTEENTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
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—
1904

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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PREFACE.

IN compliance with the wish of many Subscribers to the CHRONICLE, an effort was made to get out this year's issue at an earlier date than usual, and the Editor had completed his portion of the work early in January.

Unfortunately, as has hitherto invariably been the case, a certain amount of the contributions did not come to hand until long after the time appointed, and hence there was a delay of nearly three months.

In addition, several contributions were sent to the *wrong address* and not to that given at the end of the CHRONICLE. These included an account of the Durbar, and much other interesting matter, which were thus most unfortunately lost to the CHRONICLE.

The Editor would once again appeal to contributors, and more especially to Battalions, to carry out the system of sending in matter as outlined in the "Notes" at the end of this volume.

It is particularly requested that all photographs, &c., submitted for insertion in the CHRONICLE, may be sent in early, so as to admit of the Editor making a selection from the same, which shall be satisfactory to all concerned, and also so as to be in sufficient time for the process of reproduction.

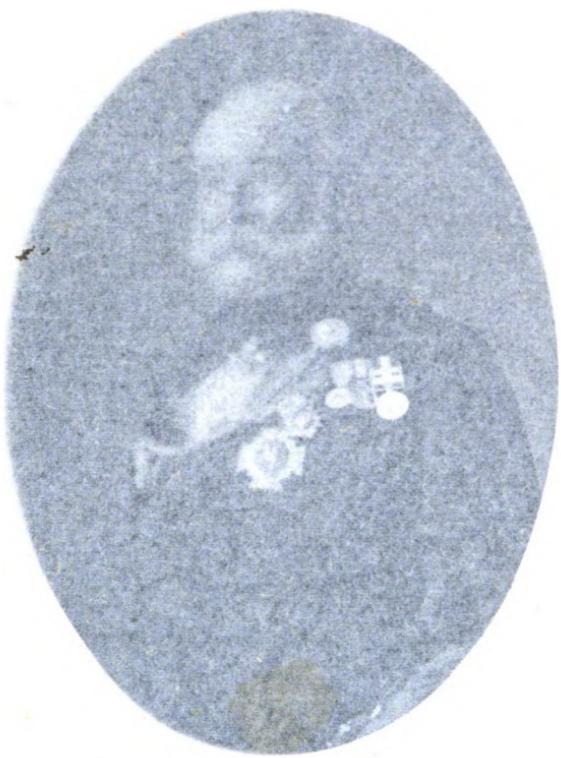


**GENERAL LORD A. G. RUSSELL, K.C.B.,
COLONEL COMMANDANT 1st BATTALION.**

Office of the Secretary,

Washington

Colonel Comtegny U.S.A.



A. G. RUSSELL, M.C.B.
COMMANDANT 1st BATTALION

Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1904.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 F** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 S** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDEB (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 M** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megæra* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 Tu**—1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 W**—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling Great Attack on Ladysmith: Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. MacLachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
- 8 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at Attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 10 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 M** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 Tu**—1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 W**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 Th**—1809.—Retreat of Corunna 1st Bn. engaged
- 15 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 S** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1900.—1st Bn. crossed Tugela at Potgieter's Drift.
- 17 S** —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 M** —1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 Tu**—1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded, 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
- 20 W**—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna sailed for England.
- 22 F**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 S**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 S**—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 M**—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.
- 26 Tu**—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
- 27 W**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 Th**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 F**—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 S**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY

- 1 M** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 Tu**—1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERXEM; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.
- 3 W**—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 Th**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 F**—1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Vaal Krantz. 9 Riflemen killed, Capt. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from Vaal Krantz.
- 7 S**—1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 M**—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 W**—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 Th**—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 F**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift, Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 S**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 S**—1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 M** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.
- 16 Tu** —1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
- 17 W** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 Th** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeciras. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Monte Cristo. 4 Riflemen killed, Capts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, Lieut. Digby, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 F** —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 S** —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 M** —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of Siege of Ladysmith. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 Tu** —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 W** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeciras 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAVÉ. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 Th** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 F** —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 S** —1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at Action of Pieter's Hill, 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj't. Long, and 2nd Lieuts. Buxton and Solly-Flood and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S** —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 88 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 M** —1800.—First formation of Rifle Corps. Detachments of various Regiments, ordered to join the EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN, marched from their stations.

MARCH.

- 1 Tu—1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 W—1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 Th—1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through Ladysmith and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 F—1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 S—1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S—1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 M—1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 Tu—1811.—French dislodged from PIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 W—1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 Th—1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 F—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 S—1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 S—1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900. Bloemfontein occupied.
- 14 M—1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 Tu—1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ABRONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 W—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 Th—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—
2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 F —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 S —1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerto ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and
3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the
campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 S —1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th
Rifles, unaided by other British troops ; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen
killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 M —1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA ; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some
200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—
2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 Tu—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners
picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 W —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol.
1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 Th—1881.—4th Bn. ; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 F —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Cam-
aign).
- 26 S —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz ;
the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in ; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 S —1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE ; a few Riflemen
wounded.
- 28 M —1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS ; Lieut. and Adj't.
James Stewart killed.
- 29 Tu—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 W —1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn.
disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 8 months' passage on H.M. steamship
Megara (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 Th—1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ : 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 F** —**Good Friday.** 1800.—First Parade of the “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the second time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 S** —1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj't. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1811.—Action near Sabugal; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 M** —**Bank Holiday.** 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).
- 5 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.
- 6 W** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz;** Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
- 7 Th**—1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).
- 8 F** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 S** —1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 S** —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse;** all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen k and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 M** —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BARREE, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 Th**—1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 F** —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 S —1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 S —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 M —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 Tu—1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 W—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 Th—1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 F—1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the V.C. for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 S —1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 S —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 M —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 Tu—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 W—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 Th—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 F—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 S —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 M —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 Tu—1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 W —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 Th—1811.—Battle of Fuentes D'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 F —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 S —1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 S —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 M —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 Tu—1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 W —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 Th—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 F —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 S —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 S —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 M** —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Dépôt."
- 17 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 W**—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 Th**—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 F**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 S**—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 S**—*Whit Sunday.* 1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 M**—*Bank Holiday.* 1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 Tu**—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 W**—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 Th**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 F**—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 S**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1890.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 M**—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 W —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 Th—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 F —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 S —1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 S —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 M —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—Pretoria occupied.
- 7 Tu—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 W —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 Th—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 F —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 S —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 S —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 M —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 18th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 W —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 Th—1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

J U N E.

- 17 F** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 S** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 96 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 83 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 S** —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 M** —1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 Tu**—1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 W** —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 Th**—1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ABANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 F** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 S** —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 S** —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the W.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cunningham, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 W** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 Th**—1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 F —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded, 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 S —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 M —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 Tu—1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 W —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 Th—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj't. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER's HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 F —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 S —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 M —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 W —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 Th—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 F** —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.
- 16 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War.
- 18 M** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 Tu** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
- 20 W** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
- 21 Th** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 F** —1812.—Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 S** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
- 24 S** —1810.—Combat of the Coa; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATER-KLOOF.
- 25 M** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Dépôt" Cos.
- 26 Tu** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 W** —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Th** —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 F** —1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 S** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain.
- 2 Tu**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 W**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 Th**—1810.—“The Light Division” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 F**—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 S**—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 S**—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 Tu**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 W**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 Th**—1809.—Flushing surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 F**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 S**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.
- 14 S**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 M**—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifelman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 W**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifelman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 Th**—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 F**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 S**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 M**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 Tu**—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 W**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 Th**—**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 F**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 S**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Storming of Bergendal**. Capts. W. Stewart, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the V.C.
- 28 S**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 M**—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. “A few men of the 95th fell” (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 W**—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 Th**—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 F** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).
- 4 S** —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 M** —1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 Tu**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 W** —1807.—**Surrender of Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 Th**—1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 F** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 S** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S** —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 M** —1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 Tu**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FORT MANDAULA.** 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 W** —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF**.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 F** —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 S** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dojager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 S** —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 Tu**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 W** —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 F** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1s and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 M** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 Tu**—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 W** —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 Th**—~~Michaelmas Day~~. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 F** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 S —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 S —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.
- 3 M —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 Tu—1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 W —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 Th—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 F —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battaliens engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 S —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. “requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated.” 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 S —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at VLAKFONTEIN. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 M —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 Tu—1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 W —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the W.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 Th—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 F —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 S —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 S** —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 M** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 Tu**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 W**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 Th**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of TALANA HILL. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 F** —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.
- 22 S** —1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 S** —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 M** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 Tu**—1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 W**—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in CABEENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 Th**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 F** —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 S** —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ABANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.
- 30 S** —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 M** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 Tu**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 W**—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 Th**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 F**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 S**—1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 90 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S**—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 M**—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 Tu**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 W**—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 Th**—1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 F**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 S**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 M**—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 Tu**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 Th** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 F** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 S** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; “slight loss.”
- 20 S** —1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol;** Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 M** —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid.**
- 22 Tu** —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 W** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ABCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 Th** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 F** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 S** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDEBURGH.
- 27 S** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 M** —1857.—**Action at Cawnpore;** 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Tu** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 W** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 Th**—1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 F**—1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 S**—1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 S**—1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 M**—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 Tu**—1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
- 7 W**—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 Th**—1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 F**—1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 S**—1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. Night Sortie from Ladysmith. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 31 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 M**—1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 Tu**—1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 14 W**—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (BURMA).
- 15 Th**—1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at Battle of Colenso, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the V.C.
- 16 F**—1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 S —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 S —1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 M —1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 Tu—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Defence of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 W —1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 Th —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 F —1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 S —1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.
- 25 S —Christmas Day. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the “Ninety-Fifth.” 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
- 26 M —Bank Holiday. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD; 8 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 Tu—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 W —1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Th—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
- 30 F —1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 S —1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS
OF
THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

	War Services, &c.
Abercromby, Hon. J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	
à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., C.M.G., Naval and Military Club	<i>Afghan War, 1878 (medal and clasp). Sudan Ex- pedition, 1898 (medal and 2 clasps, Egyptian medal).</i> <i>South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps and C.M.G.).</i>
Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military Club	
[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cran- brook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal & clasp). Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).</i>
Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club	
Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.	<i>South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequers' Court, Tring	
[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).</i>
Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne	

War Services, &c.

Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Baring, Viscount, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe, Harrogate.

[15] Barrington, Viscount, Beckett, Shrivensham

Bateman-Hanbury, Major Hon. E. R., Boodles', St. James' Street, S.W.

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Worsham House, Bexhill

Bechuanaland, 1884-85.

Bingham, Capt. Lord, Naval and Military Club

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; severely wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. Sir E., Bart., Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland

Indian Mutiny (medal).

[20] Blackett, Major C. F., 83, Rue Mercelis, Avenue Louise, Brussels.

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Blane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Seymour, White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Blois, E. W., Esq.

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., C.B., M.P., 10, Stratton Street, W.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., M.V.O., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

[25] Bootle-Wilbraham, Hon. V. R., Fairfield Estate, Peermaud, via Periacolam, Travancore, S. India

Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879 Zhob Valley, 1884. Hazara Expedition, 1891 (medal and clasp and C.B.).

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., Hon. Physician to the King, United Service Club

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

War Services, &c.

[30] Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 11, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal).</i>
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
[35] Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall, Leicester	<i>Burma, 1866-7 (medal and clasp).</i>
Cairns, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> W. D., Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	<i>South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).</i>
Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 6, Grosvenor Street, W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
[40] Cary, Col. L. F. B., The Quinta, Babbicombe, Torquay.	<i>Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Burma, 1866-8 (medal and clasp).</i>
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Chelmsford, Gen. <i>Lord</i> , G.C.B., United Service Club	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). Abyssinia (medal). Kaffir and Zulu Wars, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., C.B., Edstaston, Wem, Salop	<i>Afghan War, 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps. C.B.).</i>
[45] Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Clerk, Gen. <i>Sir</i> Godfrey, K.C.B., 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Clerk, Col. J., C.S.I., C.V.O., Carlton Club	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>

War Services, &c.

Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).</i>
Clinton, Lt.-Col. Henry R., Ashley Clinton, Lymington	
[50] Clinton, Col. <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, <i>G.C.V.O., K.C.B.</i> , 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	
Close, T., Esq., Kirtlington Park, Oxford	
Coke, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Waziri Expe- dition, 1881.</i>
Cole, <i>Hon.</i> Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich	
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon.</i> J., Colar, Wimbledon.	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
[55] Conyngham, <i>Lord</i> C. A., Army and Navy Club	
Cope, Lt.-Col. <i>Sir</i> Anthony, <i>Bart.</i> , Brams- hill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). Ashantee (medal & clasp).</i>
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp, Norham-on-Tweed	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
Cowans, Col. J. S., <i>M.V.O., A.Q.M.G.,</i> 1st Army Corps, Aldershot	
[60] Crake, Lt.-Col. E. B., The Highlands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	
Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., <i>C.B., Thriplands,</i> Kensington Court, S.W.	<i>South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, C.B.).</i>
Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8 medal and 2 clasps).</i>
Curzon, Col. <i>Hon.</i> M., Garats-hay, Lough- borough	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp).</i>
[65] Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
Darell, Capt. H. F., 5, St. George's Place, S.W.	
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Davenport, Capt. S., West Cliff, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.	<i>Sudan Expedition, 1898 (medal and clasp; Egyp- tian medal South Africa, 1899 - 1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>

War Services, &c.

Davy, Capt. D. B.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
[70] Deedes, Major-General W. H., <i>D.S.O.</i> , 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.	<i>Wazir Expedition, 1881. Burma, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and <i>D.S.O.</i>).</i>
De L'Isle and Dudley, Major <i>Lord</i> , Pens- hurst Place, Kent	
Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Punjab, 1848-49 (medal). N. W. Frontier, 1851 (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Abyssinia (medal and <i>C.B.</i>, <i>A.D.C.</i> to Queen).</i>
Dillon, Viscount, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxford- shire	
Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
[75] Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).</i>
Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	
Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick	
Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon	
Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christ- church Road, Winchester	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
[80] Dunalley, Lord, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alres- ford	
Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Worcester	<i>Burma, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).</i>
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E., 39, Lan- caster Gate, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
[85] Egerton, Col. Alfred, <i>C.B.</i> , Stud House, Hampton Court	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Elrington, Gen. F. R., <i>C.B.</i> , Vernon Hill, Bishops' Waltham	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman. Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).</i>

War Services, &c.

Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace [90] Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).
Eyre, Col. H., C.B., Bampton Manor, Lincoln	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
FitzHerbert, Major W. H. Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., C.B., 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, D.S.O.). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> , 1879.
[95] FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bart., Knight of Kerry, 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> 1896 (star).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Boer War</i> , Boom Plaats, 1847. <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Frere, Major Sir Bartle C. A., Bart., D.S.O., 22, Bryanston Square, W.	
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	
[100] Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	
Fyers, Capt. H. A., M.V.O., 114, Park Street, W.	
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset	
Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	
Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius, K.C.B., Sherborne, Dorset	

War Services, &c.

[105] Gough, Col. Bloomfield, Belchester, Coldstream	Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1899 (Queen's medal and clasp). Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire	Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club	Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Grosvenor, Hon. Algernon, 6, South Street, Park Lane	
Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	
[110] Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Carlton Club	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
Hardinge, Capt. Viscount, South Park, Pens- hurst, Kent	Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Harington, Lt.-Col., A.	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kil- bride, N.B.	Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
[115] Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom	Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Disting- uished Conduct in the Field). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ash- antee (medal).
Harvey, Lt.-Col., Uxbridge Road, Slough	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Waziri Expe- dition, 1881. Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).
Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Hesketh, Sir Thomas, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester	
[120] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flint- ham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	N.W. Frontier 1864 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Ex- pedition (clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).
Home, Lt.-Colonel Hon. C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
Hone, Capt. H., 2, Brookland Villas, Rom- ford, Essex	Canada 1866 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

[125] Hood, Hon. A., Upham, Hants	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Park, Bath	Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Waziri Ex- pedition, 1881.
Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Dacre House, Scar- borough	Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888- 9 (medal and clasp).
[130] Howard, Major-General Sir F. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., Inspector General of Recruiting, Army and Navy Club	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp). Sudan Expedition, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyp- tian medal). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, K.C.B.).
Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
Hunter, Capt. Sir Charles, Bart., Mortimer Hill, Berks	South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Inchiquin, Lord, Dromoland Castle, New- market-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
[135] Inglis, Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Ken- sington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W.	Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club	Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., D.S.O., 78, Victoria Street, S.W.	Burmese Expedition, 1886- 87 (medal and clasp, D.S.O.) North Mashona- land, 1886 (medal). South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Johnston, Lt.-Col. William, Castle Lyons House, Fermoy	
Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., Staff, South Africa.	South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 8 clasps).
[140] Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley Street, W.	
Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., 11, Walpole Street, Sloane Square, W.	
Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., C.B., Army and Navy Club	Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.). Chitral, 1895 (medal and clasp, C.B.).

	War Services, &c.
Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent	<i>Boer War</i> , 1847. Boom Plaats.
Lamb, Lt.-Col. C., <i>M.V.O.</i> Military Attaché, Rome	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[145] Lane, Major-General R. B., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Military Secretary, War Office	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).
Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster	
Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expe- dition</i> (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet.	
[150] Lawless, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	
Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone	
Legge, Hon. C. G., 36, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , Newbridge Lodge, Cel- bridge	
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[155] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elm- thorpe, Cowley, Oxon	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expe- dition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lowndes, Major A. H. W., The Priory, Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Hadlow	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-88 (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Lucan, <i>Earl of</i> , K.P., Laleham House, Staines	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Tur- kish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).

War Services, &c.

Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset

[160] Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House,
East Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, Lieut.-General *Hon. Sir N.*
G., *K.C.B.*, Commanding the Forces,
South Africa

Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield

Macdonell, *Sir Hugh Guion, G.C.M.G.*,
C.B., British Minister, Lisbon

Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir K. J., Bart.*, Conan
House, Gairloch, Ross-shire

[165] Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ashley
Hay, Beckenham

Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee,
Jedburgh, N.B.

McGrigor, Capt. *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*, Park-
field, Hillingdon, Uxbridge

Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E., New
Club, Grafton Street, W.

Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe Castle

[170] Markham, Capt. A. J.

Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith

Marsham, *Hon. H.*, Junior Carlton Club

Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy
Club

Medway, *Lord*, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.

[175] Metcalfe, Colonel C. T. E., *C.B.*,
Brigadier-General, Mauritius

Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nun-
thorpe Court, York

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Jowaki Expedition*
(medal and clasp).
Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, Os-
manieh and Bronze Star).
Sudan Expedition (Egyp-
tian medal and clasp,
medal). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (Queen's medal
and 5 clasps, *K.C.B.*)

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki*
Expedition (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal).

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and
clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

South Africa, 1899-1901
(Queen's medal and 2
clasps).

South Africa, 1900-1901
(Queen's medal and
5 clasps).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-80 (medal and 2
clasps, Bronze Star).
South Africa, 1900 (Queen's
medal and 5 clasps).

South Africa, 1899-1902
(Queen's medal and 2
clasps, King's medal and
2 clasps).

Burma, 1885-7 (medal and
clasp). *N. W. Frontier*,
1897-8 (medal and clasp).
South Africa, 1898-1902
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps, *C.B.*, King's
medal and 2 clasps)
(severely wounded).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Medal for Saving Life.

	War Services, &c.
Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Monck, Lt.-Gen. <i>Hon.</i> R., 84, Chester Square, S.W.	<i>Kafir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal).
Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[180] Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Morgan, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> F. C., <i>M.P.</i> , Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Morley, J. E. K., Esq., Junior Carlton Club	
Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir</i> H. R. L., <i>K.C.B.</i> , Stoke, near Coventry	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
[185] Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Manor House, St. Hilary, Glamorgan	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Nixon, Capt. A. G., Clarendon, Shawford, Hants	
Noel, Lieut.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Exton Park, Oakham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (clasp).
Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Brookfield House, Oakham	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 8 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
Palmer, <i>Sir</i> A., <i>Bart.</i> , Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
[190] Parker, <i>Hon.</i> Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
Paston-Cooper, <i>Sir</i> A. P., <i>Bart.</i> , Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Payne-Gallwey, <i>Sir</i> Ralph, <i>Bart.</i> , Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	

War Services, &c.

[195] Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).</i>
Pemberton, Colonel A. R., A.A.G. Southern District, Portsmouth.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp). Turkish medal.</i>
Pennington, Hon. Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Pinney, Capt. C. F., Hill House, Langport, Somerset	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
[200] Ponsonby, Hon. W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal).</i>
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	
Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar	
Rayner, M. E., Esq.	
Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. Sir J. B. C., K.C.B., Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.	
[205] Ribblesdale, Lord, Easton Grey, Malmesbury	<i>N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Zulu War (medal and clasp).</i>
Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., C.B., Beverley House, Mitcham Common, Surrey	<i>Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).</i>
Rokeyb, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, C.B.). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Perak Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star, K.C.B.).</i>
Ross, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp. Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie). Canada, 1866-70 (medal and 2 clasps).</i>
[210] Russell, Gen. Lord Alexander, K.C.B., Uckfield House, Uckfield	

War Services, &c.

Russell, A. G., Esq., Uckfield House, Uckfield	
Russell, Major Leonard G., Norman Mede, Winchester	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp), Turkish medal). N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Ruthven, <i>Lord</i> , Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).</i>
Rycroft, <i>Sir R. N., Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp)</i>
[215] Sackville, Colonel L. Stopford, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall	<i>South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	
Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp), Turkish medal). N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
[220] St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). Crimean, Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps), Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin	
Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A. Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., 95, Picca- dilly, W.	
Shannon, <i>Earl of</i> , Castle Martyr, Co. Cork	<i>Ashantee, severely wounded (medal and clasp).</i>
[225] Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	<i>Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).</i>
Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset	<i>South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, D.S.O.).</i>
Simeon, <i>Sir John Barrington, Bart., M.P.</i> , Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight	
Snowden-Smith, <i>Rev. Prebendary</i> , 18, Nor- folk Terrace, Brighton	
Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
[230] Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton	

War Services, &c.

Somerset, Capt. Hon. A. C. E., 8 Stratford Place, W.	<i>South Africa, 1899-1902</i> (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps)
Spence, Capt. C. J. H., The Deanery, Gloucester	<i>South Africa, 1901-2</i> (Queen's medal and 3 clasps)
Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Stephen, Col. F., C.B., Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ash- antees</i> (medal and clasp).
[235] Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., C.B., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Ashantees</i> 1873 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa, 1899- 1900</i> , wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., C.B., 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedi- tion</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Med- jidie, C.B.). <i>Nile Expe- dition</i> , 1884-5 (clasp).
Stone, Capt. F.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., C.B., C.M.G., 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1600.
[240] Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Talbot, N. S., Esq.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 wounded (Queen's meda- and 2 clasps).
Tankerville, Earl of, Chillingham, North- umberland	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-5.
Tharp, Capt. G. P.	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club	
[245] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	
Torphichen, Lord, Calder House, Mid- Calder, N.B.	
Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham	
Tryon, R., Esq., 48, Draycott Place, S.W.	
[250] Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club	<i>Ashantees</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke Rochfort, Grantham	

War Services, &c.

Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and clasp), very severely injured. Medal for Saving Life.
Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	
[255] Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York	
Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Cavenham Hall, Soham	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp), severely wounded, leg amputated.
Walsh, Major Hon. C., Chief Constable, Radnorshire	
Ward, Capt. Victor N., The Limes, Frant, Sussex	
[260] Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., Wortington Place, Basingstoke	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps). <i>Medjidie</i> , and <i>Turkish medal</i> . <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington Club, S.W.	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Park, Ongar, Essex	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1901, very severely wounded, (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
[265] Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assauts on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O., Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881

War Services, &c.

[270] Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff,
Buckleigh, Westward Ho!

Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road,
Norwich

Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze,
Slough

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). N.W Frontier
1864 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).
Waziri Expedition, 1881.*

*Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
clasp).*

CORRECTIONS FOR 1905.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1905 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before October 31st.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."

THE OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND, 1902-3.

IT is only speaking the simplest of truths to say that every Rifleman, past or present, and more especially those who have served with "Johnny" Gough in the Regiment and know him personally, were vastly gratified at reading of his gallant deeds in Somaliland last April. Although the operations in that region at the time of writing (November) are about to be resumed, and it is impossible to foretell their outcome—the tale of the first phase of the luckless war into which our Foreign Office plunged us with such marvellous *insouciance* can now be chronicled—at any rate so far as concerns the distinguished part taken by Captain and Brevet-Major John Gough.

With the object of thus giving the story of the expedition, the editor applied to General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., G.C.B., for any information he could give from the letters of his son, and in reply received a number of rough notes and extracts from Major Gough's letters and journals, from which the following account has been, to a large extent, compiled.

On October 27th, 1902, Captain and Brevet-Major Gough, who had returned from South Africa only two months previously, received a telegram from the War Office informing him that he had been selected for service in Somaliland. Three days later, on October 30th, he left London for Marseilles and Egypt. He arrived at Aden on November 10th, and at Berbera on the following day. On November 12th he was

appointed Staff Officer to Colonel Cobbe's Flying Column.

It may be mentioned incidentally that on this day he, curiously enough, came across at Berbera, with the 2nd King's African Rifles, his old dog "Goa," who had been with him in Nyassaland five years before in 1897.

He now started to join Colonel Cobbe at Bohotele. *En route* he was detained at Garrero for about three weeks, and in consequence did not reach Bohotele until December 17th.

Having thus outlined his movements, the story of his operations can best be gathered from the following extracts from his diary and letters home, which, taken together, give a graphic idea of the difficulties to be surmounted, and the uncertainties and the vicissitudes of life in Somaliland in 1902-3.

Any shortcomings or omissions or repetitions must be laid to the door of the editor, who is alone responsible for the selection of the extracts thus hastily pieced together.

November 12th. Berbera.—This is a tiny little place with about four European houses and a small native town; it is clean, which is a great thing. The Mullah seems to be going very strong, but we ought to be able to give him a good dressing down. There is no objective for us to attack, and he is a very difficult man to catch; at present he can go where he likes, and his large force holds all the tribes in awe.

November 15th. Upper Sheikh.—I am quite fascinated with this country, which is quite the nicest part of Africa that I have yet seen,* in spite of the scarcity of water. We expect to arrive at Burao on the 17th. This show may take a long

* Major Gough served in British Central Africa (1896-98), the Nile (1898), and South Africa (1899-1902).

time, unless we are very lucky : the country is so enormous, and the difficulties of water very great, and the Mullah can go anywhere south. The climate here is very fine. Elevation, 6,000 feet ; as we go on we get into "The Haud," which is not so enjoyable.

November 18th. Burao.—This is not a bad sort of place at this time of the year ; it is fairly cool—about 90° (!), the nights are glorious. I have been appointed Staff Officer to the Flying column at Garrero. The Mullah is supposed to be somewhere south of Mudug with about 2,000 rifles and 10,000 to 15,000 spearmen ; this sounds rather formidable, considering the numbers we will put against them—1,500 African troops, two seven pounders, and some Maxims. I do not, however, think it is anything out of the way, as the Somali does not seem to be a very fierce fighter.

November 28th. Garrero.—Waiting for more men and more supplies to come up. Weather is very pleasant now, we will not get more rain for another four months or so, and the wells will begin drying up shortly. Our great difficulty is water, and we have no objective, for the Mullah is here to-day and 500 miles away in three weeks. No cultivation in the country, nothing but jungle and bush.

December 4th. Garrero.—General Manning proposes at present to go round to the east coast himself, and I suppose Colonel Cobbe will command the force moving from Bohotele.

December 13th. Garrero.—Colonel Melliss, who was mauled by a lion some seven days ago, was brought in here, and is still in considerable danger of losing his hand. The lion knocked him down and stood over him ; one of his Somali shikaris came up to within eight yards and shot the lion dead.

December 22nd. Bohotele.—The country between Bohotele and Mudug is waterless at present, and there is very thick bush, which gets thicker near Mudug, mostly thorn bush about twenty feet high. We would require 720 camels, each carrying twenty-four gallons, to supply a force of 1,200 men from Bohotele to Mudug ; this gives an idea of what the water difficulties are. The Mullah's people live principally on camel's milk.

January 3rd, 1903. Bohotele.—Plan of operations suddenly altered. Manning and Cobbe, who were telegraphed for to

Berbera, have gone off by ship to Obbia on the east coast, which is to be made the base for an advance against the Mullah, who is supposed to be in the Mudug district. No instructions received at Bohotele.

January 8th. Garrero.—As far as we can make out the plan of operations is as follows: Manning is to advance from Obbia, and it is hoped may get to Mudug about February 15th, when Plunkett, commanding the Flying Column at Garrero, will advance to join hands with him, unless the Mullah upsets these plans.

January 18th.—We are moving up to Bohotele by degrees, where we expect to be able to co-operate with Manning at Obbia. The Mullah is said to have retreated to Hiran. Besides doing Staff Officer I have to run the Intelligence, and have about eighty Somali spies. The Somali spy is renowned for giving a minimum of information with a maximum of talking. Our water tins are beginning to arrive from England at last, and things look more hopeful. The water here is really very bad, a duck-pond at home is the only thing you can compare it to. Every day we get news of lions quite close to camp, and I wish I could get after them.

January 24th.—All transport from Garrero ordered back to Berbera to be transhipped to Obbia, Manning's force at Obbia being hung up for want of camels. I should dearly love to get the first slap at the Mullah.

February 8th. Still Garrero.—The Mullah reported to be at Galadi. There is nothing to stop him retiring to the Webbe Shebeyla. He will probably move first to Hiran, 170 to 200 miles S.W. by W. from Mudug.

February 15th. Still Garrero.—Hopeful of a move. Somali scouts doing well. "The Nogal" is the country lying to the east of Garrero; it has plenty of water, inhabited by the Dulbhanta tribe. All spearmen, said to have no rifles, and ought to fall an easy prey to whoever deals with them later on.

March 7th. Bohotele.—We got up here on March 1st, and on the 3rd I was sent on a reconnaissance to Damot (46 miles) with 2 Companies 7th Bombay Pioneers, a detachment Sappers, and 150 Somalis. Left Bohotele on the 3rd, and arrived at Damot with mounted troops at daylight, surprised the enemy, but they bolted; we succeeded in capturing their

water camels and nine prisoners, and killing three of their men. Left a post strongly entrenched, and returned to Bohotele on the 6th.

Expect Manning will be able to attack the Mullah shortly, and that the latter will make a good fight, but the bush country makes it very difficult to follow up a victory with anything but Somali Mounted Infantry. English and Indian troops or Boers would lose themselves in a few miles.

Daily allowance of water: One gallon for officers, half gallon for men, and one gallon for horses and riding camels, for all purposes.

March 15th.—Left Bohotele.

Damot.—Arrived here on the morning of March 16th; we have orders to go at once to Galkayu, and are expected there on the 26th with 300 men 2nd K. A. Rifles, 3 guns, some Somali Mounted Infantry, and about 1,000 camels. Manning waits for us, and on our arrival advances westwards towards Galadi. I hope to see any fighting there may be going, and possibly get some other work to do. The bulk of the Mullah's people are at Galadi; it is hard to say whether they will fight. I am in hopes of being *out* of this country by June!

Badwein, thirty miles N.W. of Galkayu.—Left Damot March 23rd, and Badwein 24th, and Galkayu March 25th. Joined Manning.

Arrived at *Galadi, March 30th.*—Enemy withdrew. The transport this side is in a very bad way, and we are living from hand to mouth; have hardly had a wash since the 22nd, and marched 188 miles since 23rd.

April 1st. Galadi.—I have just been sent for by Manning, and given command of the Bohotele Flying Column—500 Rifles, 1 gun, and 3 Maxims, with a very free hand, and am starting back again to Damot this evening. I am quite pleased, and now I do not care how long this show lasts. *My orders are* to stop the Mullah breaking north, if possible, and also to raid and punish the tribes south-west of Bohotele. I had a great ride across "The Haud," seventy-six miles without a drop of water, and now have to go back again *without* any escort, my cook being my guide. I have no kit, except what I carry on my camel.

Transport arrangements this side (Obbia Column) very bad,

and rations a great difficulty. Rains are expected some time within the next three weeks (middle of May).

April 7th. Camp in the desert.—Expect to be at Damot to-morrow. I do hope I have a look in with the Flying Column. Have asked for a month's rations and ten days' water to be ready; if I can get off with that I ought to have done something before I come back.

April 13th. Bohotele.—Arrived here, having crossed the desert all right *without any escort*. Am off on the trek in a couple of hours. Have 180 mounted troops, including 70 Somali Mounted Infantry, 50 Somali Camel Corps, 50 Bikanir Camel Corps, 3 Companies Yaos of the 2nd K. Africa Rifles, 1 Company Sikhs, 3 Maxims. I hope all will go well.

Danop, ninety-six miles S.W. of Bohotele, April 20th and 21st.—All going well, the "fog of war" all round, cannot find out anything about Manning.

Danop, April 20th.—After a very anxious time I have fetched up as much of my column as I can water at Danop. I came with the mounted troops myself the last sixty-eight miles, which we did in twenty-four hours, with doubtful water in front of us. I have never been so anxious in my life, but the position here is so commanding, and such a threat to the Mullah, that it was worth a risk. When I got here I sent back to my Infantry, under Major Rowlands, to come on with 1 Company Yaos (2nd K. A. R.), 50 Sikhs, 1 Maxim, the remainder to go back to Bohotele, as we could not water them here. They arrived this morning. We are now within about forty miles of the Mullah. He has probably 1,500 rifles and some 4,000 to 6,000 spearmen. This sounds rather a large order to take on with 300 men, but I am cautious when the occasion arises, and I have no intention of being led on to attack this crowd. Yesterday afternoon some of the enemy's horsemen paid us a visit; we wounded six, but to my great disappointment did not get a prisoner, as what I want is news of Manning. He ought to have been at Wardair on the 16th. Some prisoners taken say there was a small affair in which the Mullah's men took our transport, but we retook it. Manning may have been delayed, in which case we are pretty certain of getting a stiff attack any day. I have every-

thing in readiness for it, *and it may be the chance of a lifetime*. I must say I felt in rather a critical position with only 150 mounted troops, 100 being Somalis! within forty to fifty miles of the Mullah's hordes. Anyhow, I am going along, as _____ says, "quite to my own satisfaction," and I think I have shown them how to move. The water here is limited, and pea-green too. I am keeping my water tins filled so that I can get back if need be, but I hope luck will favour me, and that either rain will fall, which is likely, or I may be able to co-operate with Manning. Anyhow, there is no good fretting. Water, water governs everything in this country; all other military considerations take a back seat.

April 22nd. The fight of Daratoleh.—Enemy defeated and repulsed with great loss. Officers and men all behaved splendidly; covered fifty miles, twenty-five miles out and back. Enemy's attack commenced 7 a.m., full attack developed 10.20 a.m., fight lasted till 5.30 p.m., when they fled. Our loss, 2 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 13 men killed, 25 wounded. Force marched out from Danop 4.30 p.m., and returned 2.30 following morning.

So much for Major Gough's account, which we shall now endeavour to supplement by extracts from published despatches and the daily press.

The news of Major Gough's fight reached England on April 27th, Colonel Swann telegraphing to the Secretary of State for War the following reports from Major Gough and the O.C. at Danop.

Bohotole, Sunday, April 26th.

Messages to the following effect received last night from Major Gough, commanding Flying Column:—

"*Danop, April 20th.*—Yesterday, April 19th, I sent officer's patrol, 30 mounted infantry, twenty miles from here in direction of Walwal-Wardair. At 4 p.m. enemy's force seen and

pursued, one of them dangerously wounded; small party in contact with us during the day."

Further information from Danop :—

"*April 21st.*—A patrol of 27 Somali Mounted Infantry met 45 of the enemy's force twelve miles from here this morning. Killed 18 and captured 2. Prisoners report some mishap to General Officer Commanding in advance from Galadi. March to-morrow 4.30 a.m. to Daratoleh (twenty-eight miles from here and twenty miles from Walwal-Wardair) with 200 Mounted Infantry and 1 Maxim gun."

At 7.30 a.m., April 25th, message from Officer Commanding at Danop arrived with copy of message to him from Major Gough asking for reinforcements and ammunition. The Somali Mounted Infantry who brought message reported fighting going on, but all well.

At 2.45 p.m., April 25th, I received further information from Major Gough as follows :—

"*Danop, April 23rd, 8 a.m.*—Left Danop 4.30 morning with a total strength as follows: Bikanir Camel Corps, 2 officers, 45 men, 1 Maxim. Somali Mounted Infantry, 3 officers, 54 men. Somali Camel Corps, 1 officer, 50 men. 2nd B. C. A. Rifles, 2 officers, 30 men on camels. Indian Contingent, B. C. A., 1 officer, 12 men. Lieutenant Horton, I.M.S. Total, 9 officers, 191 men.

"At 7.30 a.m. we were fired on by enemy's force and mounted troops, and their attack was repulsed with loss. At 9.15 a.m. again in contact with them, and at 10.20 a.m. large number was reported advancing to a general attack on us. We formed square, animals in centre. At 10.30 a.m. enemy made frontal attack, and immediately attacked on all sides. Owing to thick bush and long grass, fight was at close quarters—twenty to fifty yards. Attack continued till 2 p.m. Troops' behaviour very satisfactory. Enemy determined and exposed themselves.

They always gave way before Maxim, and moved frequently. At 2 p.m. ammunition very scarce. Prisoners reported Mullah at Daratoleh, and therefore very unlikely that Obbia force was at Wardair or threatening it. Owing to these facts, but principally because ammunition insufficient for further heavy fighting, I decided to return to Danop. At 2.30 p.m. front face of Bikanir Camel Corps, under command of Captain Walker, and left flank and B. C. A. Rifles, under command of Captain Townsend, charged 100 yards into bush and cleared out enemy's force, who still maintained occasional fire. At 3 p.m., being short of ammunition and pressed, I sent to Danop for reinforcements and ammunition. Formed square, and retired, all sick and wounded on camels. Till 5.30 p.m. retirement very slow on account of sick and wounded. Rearguard, right and left flank engaged throughout. At 5.30 p.m. I sent Somali Mounted Infantry, under command of Captain Dickinson, who extended and cleared enemy from left and right flank. At about 5.45 p.m. fire ceased. Force arrived at Danop 1.15 a.m., April 23rd, bringing sick and wounded, and most of dead. Reinforcements and ammunition asked for met us *en route*. Much regret following officers killed in action: Captain C. Godfrey, D.S.O., Indian Contingent B. C. A.; Captain C. M. D. Bruce, R.A.

"Following officers wounded: Major Rowlands, 2nd King's African Rifles, severely; Major A. Sharp, 6th King's African Rifles, slightly; Captain Hughes, Bikanir Camel Corps, slightly; Captain R. E. L. Townsend, 2nd King's African Rifles, slightly.

"Rank and file killed in action, 13; slightly wounded, 28. Captain Bruce and Captain Godfrey buried at Danop this morning.

"I cannot praise too much the excellent behaviour of all ranks; it could not have been better. Between 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. two bayonet charges were made by 2nd B. C. A. Rifles, one by Somali Camel Corps, one by Bikanir Camel Corps and Indian Contingent B. C. A. Later on I hope to bring forward list of names of officers and men for consideration of G. O. C.

"It is difficult to estimate enemy's force, probably about 300 rifles and 400 to 500 spearmen. Their loss is estimated at 100 to 150."

A few days after the receipt of this brief summary of the fight, the *Daily Graphic*, whose artist-correspondent, the late Mr. W. T. Maud, was with Gough's column, sent the following vivid account of the fighting and which appeared on April 30th. Mr. Maud died at Aden about a fortnight later.

"Danop, April 23rd, by runner to Bohotele; Sunday, 6.55 p.m., thence to Aden.

"Wednesday, April 29th, 7.2 p.m.

"At 4.30 yesterday morning Major Gough left Danop with 190 mounted troops to reconnoitre Daratoleh, 25 miles distant, prisoners having reported a strong force there, as well as a plentiful supply of water. Forty-three Yaos and 13 Sikhs (Infantry) rode behind the Bikanir Camel men, their saddles being built for two.

"Twelve miles out the column was fired at by six horsemen. We returned the fire and killed two. They carried Lee-Metford rifles, and one man was wearing a British officer's helmet.

"Ten miles further on the enemy's patrol again fired. Two miles from Daratoleh the column entered dense bush, where it was impossible to extend the flankers. At 10.15 a.m. the advance guard of Somali Mounted Infantry, under Captain Howard, returned and reported the enemy advancing rapidly in force.

"Major Gough immediately formed a square with a fifty yards' frontage. Forty-three Bikanirs under Captain Walker and Captain Hughes, 13 Sikhs under Captain Godfrey, and 1 Maxim in charge of Sergeant Gibb and 4 Sikhs held the front face. The Somali Camel Corps, under Captain Pope Hennessy, held the right face, and the Yaos, under Major Rowlands and Captain Townsend, the left face. The Somali Mounted Infantry, under Major Sharp, Captain Howard and Captain Dickinson, held the rear. The camels and horses were massed in the centre.

"At 10.30 the enemy opened fire at 1,000 yards and speedily surrounded us, shouting the Mullah's war cry. They advanced with great courage to within 30 yards, creeping through the

high grass and bush, with their riflemen in front armed with Lee-Metford and French Gras rifles, and their spearmen behind waiting an opportunity to charge.

"The Dervish attack was directed by a man blowing a British officer's whistle. The fire was very hot on all sides, and within fifteen minutes Major Sharp, Major Rowlands, and Captain Godfrey were all down. The animals also suffered, and my horse was shot.

"Sergeant Gibbs using the Maxim with great coolness, wrought terrible havoc among the Dervishes in front, with the result that their fire slackened considerably. The Maxim was then carried to the left face where the Yaos were hotly pressed. The fight was confined to so small a space that the noise was tremendous, and blood was flowing everywhere.

"At 1.30 p.m. the enemy were reinforced.

"Our expenditure of ammunition having been very heavy, Major Gough ordered the Yaos, Sikhs, Bikanirs and Somali Camel Corps to charge and clear the front, right and left faces. They advanced with splendid spirit, cheering, each in his own tongue, and instantly produced the desired effect. They returned with eight rifles and one prisoner. The prisoner informed us that the Mullah was at Daratoleh with a large force, *en route* for Nogal, and that General Manning had returned to Galadi.

"Our casualties were now heavy. Lieutenant Horton, of the Indian Medical Staff, worked manfully. He was single-handed and terribly over-taxed by the blazing sun. No shade was obtainable for the wounded.

"Owing to shortness of ammunition and the large number of wounded Major Gough now decided to retire to Danop. After four hour's fighting the enemy's fire was slackening, but it had not yet been silenced. Accordingly, a final charge was made from the front and left faces, led by Captain Walker and Captain Townsend.

"At 2.30 the retreat commenced in square formation, the dead and wounded being tied on camels. The enemy immediately pressed upon the rearguard, which, owing to the thick bush, got considerably in rear of the main column. Captain Bruce, R.A., Staff Officer to Major Gough, who was with the rearguard, was wounded at twenty yards distance,

falling on the path unable to move. With him were Captain Walker, Captain Rolland, of the Intelligence Department, 2 Yaos, 1 Sikh and 1 man of the Somali Camel Corps. Meantime, the column, unaware of what happened, was getting further away. Captain Rolland ran back 500 yards and returned with a Bikanir Camel for Bruce, while Captain Walker and the men remained with Bruce keeping off the enemy. This they successfully accomplished, but not before Bruce was hit again and the Sikh wounded. But for this gallant conduct, Bruce would have fallen into the enemy's hands.

"The column retired slowly at the rate of about two miles an hour, fighting hard all the time. Not until it reached a clearing did the enemy cease to harass it.

"The strength of the Dervish force was about 700, of which 150 were killed. They fought frantically, but were undoubtedly beaten. Our casualties were 2 officers killed and 4 officers, Major Sharp, Major Rowlands, Captain Hughes, and Captain Townsend, slightly wounded. Thirteen men were killed and 25 wounded. The remarkable feature of the fight was the splendid behaviour of the Somali Camel Corps and mounted infantry, who, throughout the engagement, stiff as it was, never wavered, firing steady volleys on the officer's word of command. The fact that 50 per cent. of the casualties were among the Yaos speaks for itself.

"The return march of 25 miles to Danop was very trying to the tired troops, who were obliged to go slow on account of the wounded, tied on camels. The latter suffered greatly. The smell of dead bodies and their own blood made many sick. The column reached Danop at 1.15 a.m. to-day, having marched fifty miles and fought a battle in twenty-one hours, without food or rest."

Bohotele, Tuesday, 5.45 p.m., via Aden, Wednesday.

"My despatch from Danop, dated April 23rd, describing the action of Daratoleh, was censored by Major Gough, who passed everything written therein, except mention of himself in connection with the rescue of Captain Bruce.

"As a matter of fact, Gough personally directed the rear-guard action and joined Captain Walker, 2 Yaos, 1 Sikh,

and 1 man of the Somali Camel Corps, in keeping the enemy back with rifle fire until Rolland returned with the camel. Gough then helped to place Bruce upon it. Poor Bruce was unconscious and mortally wounded, and died soon afterwards.

"Gough's column arrived here in splendid condition at 10.30 this morning without opposition. All the wounded are doing well."

The following interesting extracts from a letter written by Captain George Murray Rolland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Intelligence Officer, serving with the Berbera-Bohotole Flying Column, on whom the Victoria Cross was conferred for Conspicuous Gallantry at Daratoleh, appeared in the daily papers.

"It was a grand fight, and for four hours our little band of 200 stood shoulder to shoulder in a tiny little square barely thirty yards on each side, with a hail of bullets falling all around us. Our ammunition was running short, so at 2.30 a.m. (the action began at 10.30 a.m.) Major Gough decided to retire. A horde of savages followed us for three more hours, coming within thirteen to fifteen yards of us. It was a tight corner. Major Gough is a splendid soldier, so cool and calm, he is a grand fellow. Poor Captain Bruce and I were on the rearguard together—both Harrow boys. The bush was so dense we could hardly see a yard in it. We were left behind with four men, so Bruce called out 'Rolland, come along with those men,' and we retired slowly, firing as we went. A savage crept up close to the path along which were marching; owing to the dense grass and bush, we did not notice him. Poor Captain Bruce suddenly threw up his arms and fell on his face, shot through the body. The bullet entered his right side and passed out by the left. I saw the savage moving off, my carbine was on him in a second, and he rolled over. I can't tell whether he was actually the man who shot Captain Bruce, but I saw no other, so think it must have been him. I ran to Captain Bruce, raised him up, turning him onto his back. He was bleeding terribly, and I saw at a glance it was a mortal wound. I dragged him a little out of the path, which was

much exposed to the enemy's fire, and undid his collar, taking off his bandolier, revolver and belt, while the four brave men covered me with their fire and kept the enemy in check, who were yelling with delight as they saw one white man dying and another close to him, and they kept calling out to each other. (I was told afterwards by the Somali who fought by me that they were saying that they had got us all, and to come on and spear us.) Captain Bruce was a very heavy man of nearly fourteen stone and I am only nine and a half stone, so I could not lift him. None of the men could stop firing to help me, or the enemy would have been on us, so I shouted to the disappearing column 'Halt in front!' It was then out of sight, slowly retiring along the winding path, and we were practically cut off. It was a moment of great despair when I thought my shout had not been heard.

"The enemy were now pressing us very hard, so I had to stop attending to poor Captain Bruce, and emptied the magazine of my carbine at them. Then I fired off my revolver, and emptied that too. Suddenly Captain Bruce stood up and I rushed to hold him up. He walked two steps forward and fell on his face again. I tried to break his fall and he brought me down too, as he was too heavy for me. I again turned him onto his back. He opened his eyes and spoke to me (his last words) 'They have done for me this time, old man!' From now to his death he was practically unconscious. To my infinite relief I then saw Captain Walker trekking towards me. He and I tried to carry Captain Bruce, but it was no use, so I then left them and ran back 400 yards or more to fetch help. It was a terribly long run and I thought I must get hit every moment, as the bullets fell splashing around me. I seized a Bikanir camel, and was running back with it when Major Gough came up and asked what was the matter. I told him and he rushed back to Captain Bruce. I followed slower, as the led camel refused to step out and I could not induce mine to hurry up—in fact he was frightened and did not like to leave his friends.

"I reached the little group and made the camel sit down, and we lifted up Captain Bruce, Major Gough at his head and Captain Walker and I at his feet. While doing so three bullets struck the ground between us; another went through poor Captain

Bruce's leg, but he was too far gone to feel it. Then the Sikh who had done his duty nobly had his arm smashed by a fourth bullet. We had to throw Captain Bruce on the camel anyhow, and as we did so the poor fellow died. The two Yaos (Africans) the Somali, and the Sikh, made up the four who helped us, and they did their work well. It was a wonder to me that out of our little group only the Sikh was wounded. I thought all the time that not one of us would escape, and that we should all have fallen. However, we saved Captain Bruce's body, and we could only regret that we could not save his life, but I knew when he fell that he had received his death wound, and that all we could save from falling into the enemy's hand would be his body, and I thank God we were able to do that, for he would have been mutilated had those savages got hold of him. He was a dear chap, a great friend of mine, and an old Harrow chum. *R.I.P.*

"Well, we were not left alone till 5.30 p.m., and then the enemy drew off. It was the hardest day of my life. I fired and fired in that fight till my rifle was boiling hot ; even the wood-work felt on fire. Up at 3 a.m. a few biscuits and cocoa, then a twenty-five mile ride, a seven hours' fight, and a twenty-five miles back to camp, *i.e.*, fifty miles that day, twenty-five hours without food of any kind between the 3 a.m. biscuits and cocoa on the 22nd to the 4 a.m. dinner on the 23rd. Oh ! the thirst of that day ! I had two water-bottles on my camel, and I drained them both. Hunger I did not feel. The march home was a terrible one. The smell of the dead bodies and the blood, on our empty stomachs, made us feel sick, and as I rode up and down from the front to the rear of the column and back I passed the bodies of Captains Bruce and Godfrey tied on to camels and swaying about helplessly ! It was a heartrending sight to see all that remained of two strong, healthy men who were only that morning so full of life and spirits. We reached Danop again at 2 a.m. Next morning at 8 a.m. we buried Captains Bruce and Godfrey side by side, just as they were, in their khaki uniforms. Major Gough read the service."

The despatches of Brigadier-General W. H. Manning covering the operations in Somaliland from December

23rd, 1902, to June 29th, 1903, were published in a Parliamentary paper on July 28th.

The *Times* of July 29th in reproducing them said :—

“They do not in the forty-two pages they cover furnish much that is illuminating or inspiriting reading.”

The first part of these despatches describe Lieut.-Colonel Plunkett's disaster at Gumburru, when that unfortunate officer was slain and his whole force annihilated, the details of which had been extracted from the evidence of the few native survivors.

In proceeding to recount Major Gough's operations, *The Times* says :—

“The official version of Major J. E. Gough, Rifle Brigade, of his engagement at Daratoleh is more inspiriting; in fact, it seems to be about the only bright spot in this tiresome campaign. The following is the despatch :—

“At 10.30 a.m. the enemy attacked in front, almost immediately developing the attack on all sides. Owing to thick bush and long grass the firing was at very close range, from twenty to fifty yards being the average range. This heavy attack continued till 2 p.m., our men being most steady and firing well. The Maxim, under Sergeant Gibb, was moved from place to place as occasion arose, the enemy always giving way when it opened fire. The enemy attacked in a most determined way, exposing themselves freely. At 2 p.m. our ammunition beginning to run short, and one of the enemy who was captured by the Somali Camel Corps reporting that the Mullah himself was at Daratoleh, and it therefore being highly improbable that the Obbia force were either at Wardair or even threatening the place, I had to decide whether to advance further or return to camp. Principally owing to lack of ammunition for further big fight I decided to return to Danop. All the wounded were put on riding camels or ponies. About 2.15 p.m. the enemy seemed to be reinforced, and firing began again, and at 2.30 p.m. the front face (Bikanir Camel Corps), under Captain Walker, and the left face (2nd Battalion King's African Rifles), under Captain Townsend, charged about 100

yards into the bush, clearing the enemy, who were still keeping up a desultory fire from our immediate neighbourhood. Directly they returned the rear face advanced 200 yards, the camels, &c., closing on them, and the front and side faces retiring, thus forming an elastic square with the animals in the centre. The retirement was continued in this formation through thick bush until 5.30 p.m.

"At 3 p.m., as we were short of ammunition and were being considerably pressed on flanks and rear by the enemy, who had brought up more riflemen and spearmen, I sent four Somali Mounted Infantry to officer commanding detachment at Danop to send out ammunition to meet us. (This force under Captain Barclay met us six miles from Danop about 11.30 p.m., and returned to Danop with the mounted troops.)"

General Manning, in his covering despatch, observes that Major Gough's "skilful handling of a small force in difficult bush country, when surrounded by superior numbers of a brave and fanatical enemy, is worthy of high commendation." The names of Major Walker and Captain Rolland are recommended for the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Daratoleh, and an Indian and 3 African soldiers are similarly recommended, the former for the Order of Merit and the latter for the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

On the other hand, Colonel J. Swann in forwarding Major Gough's report of the expedition to Danop and the fight at Daratoleh, remarked :

"I desire to place on record an expression of my high appreciation of the care, foresight and dash exhibited by Major Gough during the operations which he describes, and in which he proved himself to be an able and trustworthy Commander in the field."

We have at the risk of repetition given these several accounts of the fight since, as is commonly the case, one

story supplements another and fills in details of interest and importance.

One thing is indisputable, namely, that Major Gough has evinced great military ability, sound judgment and remarkable coolness—these in addition to the dash we all know him to possess and which in the present instance has been so happily combined with that just amount of soldier-like caution so essential to success.

NOTE.—Since the above was printed, and, at the last moment, before sending the final sheets of the CHRONICLE to press, the welcome news has reached us that Major Gough has been awarded the Victoria Cross and been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel for his brilliant services in Somaliland.

We most heartily congratulate that distinguished veteran, Sir Charles Gough, upon the gallant services of his son, and also ourselves in being able to reckon “Johnny” Gough’s action at Daratoleh as yet one more good fight to the credit of an officer of the Regiment.

A SHOOTING EXPEDITION IN EAST AFRICA, 1903.

OUR leave commenced on April 13th, on which day Stephenson and I left Cairo for Suez. Our armament consisted of two .450 rifles, a .303 rifle, a Paradox and a shot gun, with plenty of ammunition. We took with us from Cairo the following articles : a few medicines, two good knives, some whisky and wine, a tent, and a kodak.

All other stores we were advised to get at Mombassa. We left Suez on 16th on the German boat *President*; this boat was slow, but comfortable, reaching Mombassa on Wednesday, April 29th, at mid-day. Messrs. Anderson and Meyer, proprietors of the Grand Hotel, where we stopped, provided us with two gun-bearers, a cook, a head-man, an interpreter, twenty-five porters, and six weeks' provisions. The duty is 5 per cent. on the present value on all goods entering the country. Baggage has to be examined at one place, duty paid at another, and so on; thus during all these operations we were kept rushing about in a broiling sun.

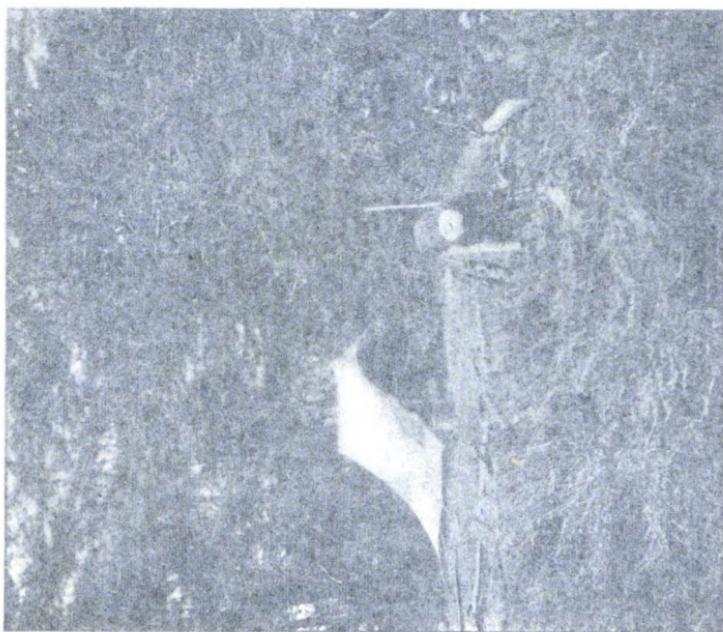
Guns have to be registered and stamped, and game licenses, amounting to 750 rupees, taken out. If the sportsman intends shooting an eland, buffalo, or giraffe, an extra £5 has to be paid on each animal. Only one of each of the above three species may be shot.

The next morning we got all the porters registered, and were off to Nairobi by the twelve o'clock passenger

HIPPOPOTAMUS SHOT ON ATHI RIVER.



A CAMP ON THE ATHI RIVER.



the first time in history that the United States has been compelled to go to war without having been attacked.

The American people have been compelled to go to war because they have been compelled to defend their country against the aggressions of another country.

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A CAMP ON THE ATHI RIVER.



train. This train runs up country irregularly three times a week. Goods trains run in the intervals.

Some of our baggage had to come on by goods train the next day, there being no room in the passenger train. On the way to Nairobi the country is pretty and varied, and on the Athi and Capiti Plains we saw immense herds of game, chiefly Coke's hartebeest, Grant's and Thompson's gazelle, zebra, wildebeest (blue), and a few small herds of ostriches.

On May 5th, having collected all our baggage, we decided to shoot on the Athi Plains, keeping close to the Athi River.

For the next three weeks we followed the Athi River down, our destination being Donyo Sabuk, a conspicuous hill about thirty miles from the line. As a rule we made a march of from eight to ten miles a day, camped on the river, shot all round the camp for a distance of ten miles for two or three days, and then moved on. We had first-rate sport, getting twelve Coke's hartebeest, seven Thompson's, one impala, six Grant's, two hyæna (spotted) one hippo, one zebra, one rhino, one wart hog, two wildebeest, and one crocodile.

We did not see a lion, though we tried very hard to get one. We tried driving the river bed with our porters and standing on ahead, also we sat up in a tree over a kill, but, beyond getting soaked to the skin, did nothing.

The game is very wild on the Athi Plains, and we had to work hard in order to get a shot; stalking is very difficult. Our rhino was got near Donyo Sabuk. I was very fortunate in getting some very good heads, viz., an impala of 27½ inches, a Grant of 28 inches, and a Thompson of 15 inches; the rest of the heads were only average ones.

We then decided, as we had got nearly everything to be had on the Athi Plains, we would go further north to a place called Nakuru, about 470 miles from the coast, and shoot on the Molo River, towards Lake Baringo.

We arrived at Nakuru after a delay of twelve hours, owing to a section of the line being washed away, an affair which happens almost daily.

The next day we marched by the caravan road to the Molo River, a distance of twenty-one miles. We shot up and down the Molo River without very much success, owing to the height of the grass: in some places it was six or seven feet high. It rained nearly every day. Our bag for the Molo River was six Jackson's hartebeest, four Grant's gazelle, two Æolian wart hog, two impala, one serval, one ostrich (male), one rhino, and one Thompson's gazelle. The total for about a month's actual shooting was fifty-four head, comprising fifteen different species.

We were disappointed with the Molo River, as we expected to find eland and oryx there, we saw no eland, and only one oryx. I saw a lioness about three hundred yards off, but she made off into some thick scrub before I could get a shot, and I saw no more of her.

Rhino were plentiful, I saw eight, the one we got charged Stephenson, who had to take to a thorn tree, much to the detriment of his hands and clothes; he hit it in the shoulder as it charged under the tree he had climbed, and after some more shots it was despatched.

The country round the Molo River is covered with bushy thorn trees, and one has to be pretty wary how one goes, as a rhino may be behind any tree, and if he catches your wind will certainly charge. The common opinion in East Africa is that a rhino is worse to face than a lion.

We only wanted one rhino each, so it is a great nuisance to be charged and have to kill more in self-preservation. The game regulations only allow two rhinos to be shot, and one very probably may have to kill a brute with a small horn in self-defence.

We had a most delightful time, all too short, and were just getting well into it when we had to return. We did not come out in the best months, though it is very difficult to say what is really the best time, as the rainfall is so variable, and so local. After the grass has been burnt and the young grass is coming up roughly between the months of November and April, would seem to be the most favourable period.

Going up country, it is best not to get porters at the coast, only the headmen and gun-bearers ; this saves the expense of bringing back porters to the coast.

The trip is really a cheap one, travelling is the chief expense, as the freights are enormous. Agents are liable to saddle one with more porters, &c., than are necessary ; our experience is that George Steward is the cheapest and best agent to go to, he has also the advantage of having an agent in Nairobi. A mule to ride when going from camp to camp is an advantage ; mules can be bought through an agent, and sold for little below what is given for them. All articles which are not required immediately ought to follow on by goods train, as the goods rate is one quarter of that by passenger train.

We found that all the public officials everywhere in East Africa were most obliging to us, giving us all possible information, and we are deeply grateful to them for all their kindness to us.

During our stay in East Africa we heard that gold has been discovered by a syndicate. People are begin-

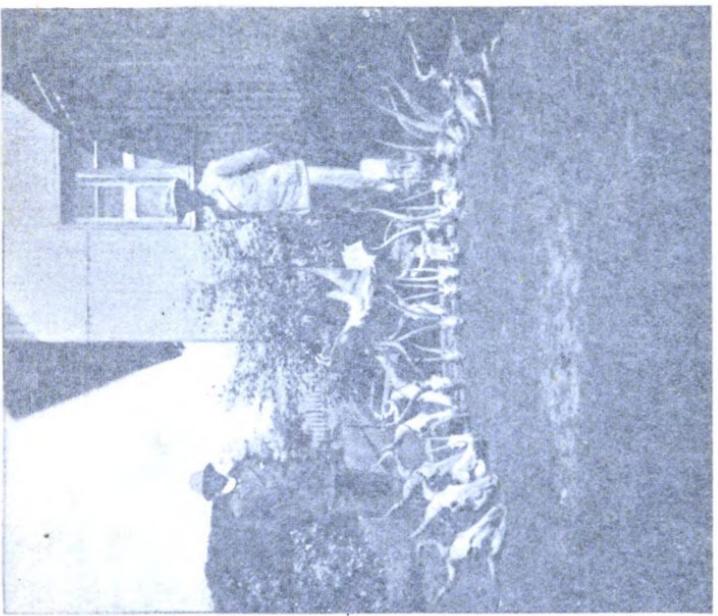
ning to rush up to the goldfields near the lake from South Africa and elsewhere. I am afraid gold and game cannot exist together. The climate is healthy on the Athi Plains, and not very hot.

On Safari the giboko ought not to be spared, as porters generally try tricks on a new hand.

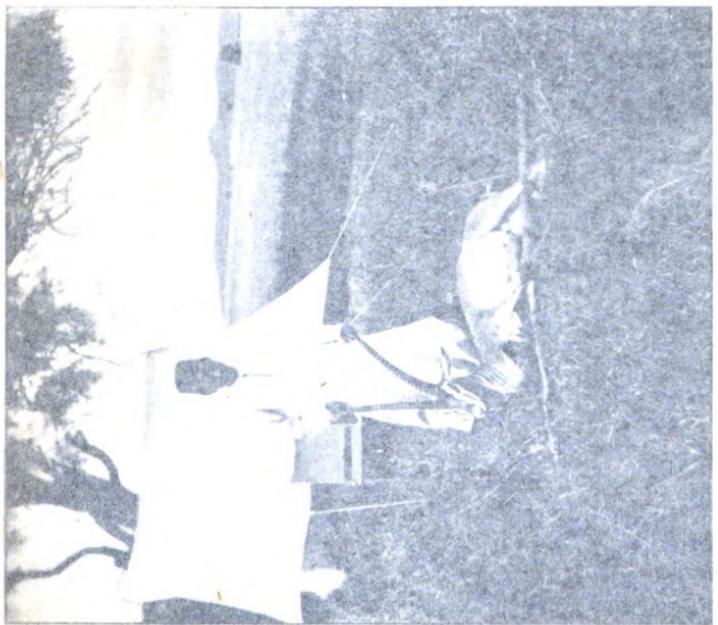
I hope the above hints may be of use to the sportsman who intends taking his leave in this probably the best shooting country in the World.

I was given a young leopard by an officer in the Uganda Rifles, which I am taking to Egypt to present to the Cairo Zoo.

E. COKE.



A FORTNIGHT'S BAG ON THE ATHI PLAINS.



GRANT'S GAZELLE.

over to walk up to the gullies and the streams of South Africa and elsewhere, and then I will add to my notes and go through them, and then I will add to my notes and go through them.

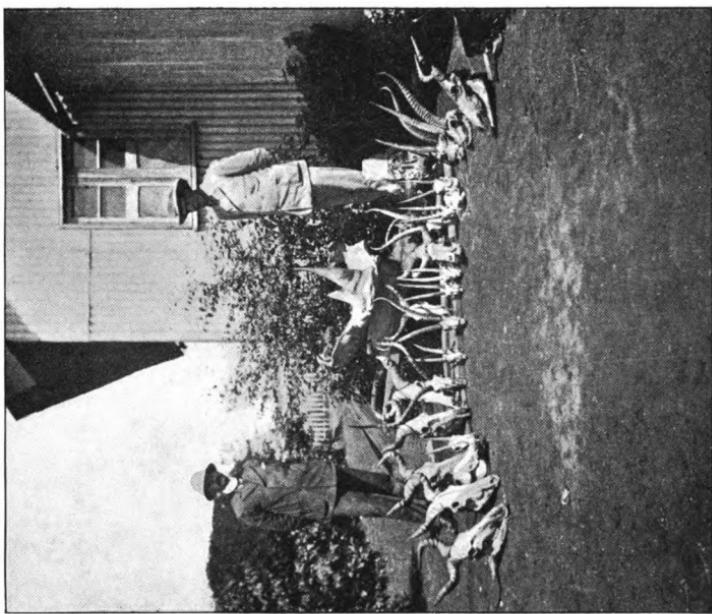
Now I have to walk up the river to be sure of the country, to get tracks and a new bird.

Now I have to add to my notes and a new bird, and then I will add to my notes and a new bird, and then I will add to my notes and a new bird.

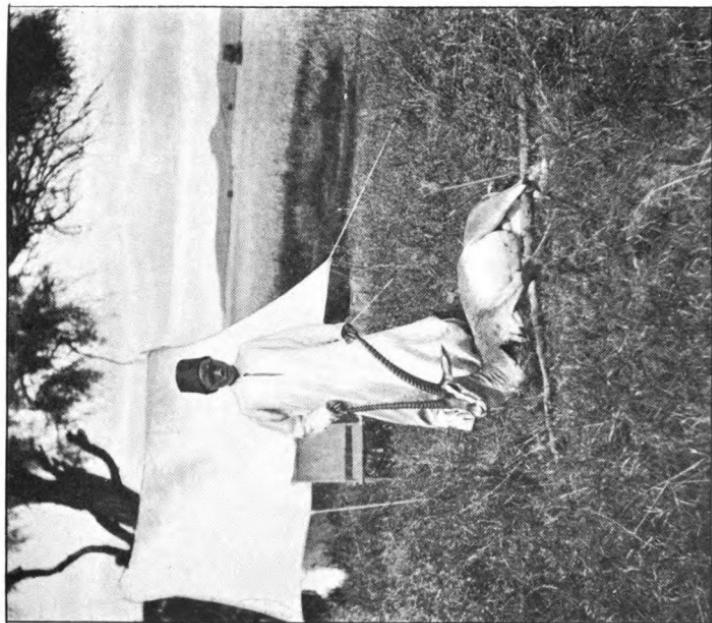
I will add to my notes and a new bird, and then I will add to my notes and a new bird, and then I will add to my notes and a new bird.

Now I have to

A FORTNIGHT'S BAG ON THE ATHI PLAINS.



GRANT'S GAZELLE.





**GENERAL SIR JULIUS R. GLYN, K.C.B.,
COLONEL COMMANDANT 2nd BATTALION.**

OF PORTRAITS.

The first portrait of a General for the Queen's Guard was that of General Sir John Moore, G.C.B., painted by Sir George Hayter, in 1815. It is now in the Royal Library. It is often said that General Sir John Moore and General Sir George Canning were both buried at Waterloo, but up to 1818, but up to 1818, General Canning had not been appointed. A similar commission was made for General Sir John Moore in 1857, and it is still unexecuted, as his appointment had not been confirmed.

Thus it is that five portraits of Generals in the Queen's Guard have been made, and for four of them the Queen has been present.

The recent addition of General Sir Charles Napier to the Queen's Guard has been the occasion of a portrait, which will be the sixth in the series. General Sir Charles Napier is the author of the well-known "Narrative of the Operations of the English Army in the South of India during the Year 1839." He is also the author of the "Regulations for the Imperial Guards," also represented in the Queen's Guard.

As is well known, the oldest present wearer of the Queen's Guard is Gen. J. F. R. Hilary, G.C.B., who was appointed Major Commandant of the 2nd Battalion in 1812, and joined in June, 1819, as he served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the Crimean War, and with the Guards at the Alma and Inkermann.

The 2nd Battalion being raised in 1777,



SIR JULIUS R. GLYN, K.C.,
C.M.G., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

OUR PORTRAITS.

DURING the past year, for the first time in the history of the Regiment, Colonels Commandant have been appointed to all four of our Battalions. It is true that the 3rd Battalion, when first raised in 1809, was given a Colonel Commandant and had one until its disbandment on December 25th, 1818, but upon its being raised again in 1855 none was appointed. A similar course was adopted when the 4th Battalion was first raised in 1857, and no Colonel Commandant was appointed.

Thus for over forty-five years we have only had two Colonels Commandant for four Battalions.

The recent appointment of these new Colonels Commandant has been considered as a fitting opportunity to give portraits in the Sheet Calendar for 1904 of our Colonel-in-Chief, Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and of all four Colonels Commandant of the Regiment. The latter portraits are also reproduced in the CHRONICLE.

As is well-known, the oldest present wearer of the Green Jacket is General F. R. Elrington, C.B., who was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion in 1892. He joined in June, 1839, and served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the Crimean War, including the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman.

Upon the 4th Battalion being raised in 1857,

Elrington was appointed to command it, and he may be said to have practically made that Battalion. It was therefore a very natural and proper thing for this distinguished old Rifleman to be transferred as Colonel Commandant of the 4th Battalion upon the creation of that post. Whilst engaged on these notes respecting our Colonels Commandant, we received the accompanying letter from Major-General L. V. Swaine, which we trust will be considered appropriate for insertion here :—

My dear Editor,

It may interest the readers of the CHRONICLE to hear a remark once made to me respecting an old friend and commanding officer of many years.

The scene was the Cork Woods near Gibraltar. A picnic party had arrived at the point where lunch was to be prepared. Horses were unsaddled and tied up, and I offered to see to the necessary duties of boiling the kettle and unpacking the hampers, while the remainder of the party wandered about the wood.

Sir William Codrington, the Governor of Gibraltar, volunteered to remain with me and give me his moral support.

I was a very junior Subaltern at the time, and to be left alone with the big man who had been Commander-in-Chief of our Army in the Crimea was an opportunity not to be lost, and it induced me to try and "draw him" on his recollections of that time. In answer to one question I asked him, he said :

" Whenever I see Elrington he always reminds me of the morning of the Battle of Inkerman. I had just visited his outposts and was riding leisurely back to camp when two shots fell. I at once retraced my steps and found his whole piquet alert and admirably placed. Elrington virtually received the first onslaught, but it was so foggy, and he was making so much of his small Command, that the Russians, unable to gauge what strength was in front of them, hung back.

" I have always maintained that it was mainly due to Elrington's energy and having disposed his piquet so well that the Russians were prevented from rushing through our weak lines of outposts, and perhaps from driving us into the sea."

This story made such an impression upon me that for the whole period of my service I devoted myself to learning and teaching Outpost and Reconnaissance.

Yours sincerely,

L. V. SWAINE.

General Lord Alexander Russell, K.C.B., has been Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion since the year 1891. He joined that Battalion in July, 1839, one month after General Elrington, and commanded it from 1858 to 1871, nearly thirteen years. He served with it in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, and in the Crimea before Sebastopol, taking part in the Assault on the Redan.

We now come to the first of the newly appointed Colonels Commandant. General Sir Julius Glyn, K.C.B., joined in 1841 and first saw service with the 1st Battalion in 1847 at Boom Plaatz, S.W. of Bloemfontein, when the rebel Dutch Boers found their match at the hands of the British Riflemen.

He subsequently took part in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, and in the Crimean campaign. He was at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and served throughout the Siege of Sebastopol and the Indian Mutiny Campaign. He commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1863 to 1873, over ten years. Upon the transfer of General Elrington as Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Sir Julius was most fittingly appointed in his place as Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion.

Lastly, we have General Sir John Ross, G.C.B., who joined the Regiment in 1846, and served with it throughout the Crimea, being present at the Battles of the Alma and of Inkerman. In the Indian Mutiny he took part in all the hard fighting at Cawnpore and

Lucknow, and subsequently raised and commanded Ross's famous Camel Corps, composed of 200 Riflemen from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions and 200 Sikhs. He next served with the 3rd Battalion in the N.W. Frontier Expedition of 1863-64, and later, in the Perak Expedition. From 1872 to 1875 he commanded the 3rd Battalion. In 1878 he proceeded from India to Malta in command of the Indian Contingent, which was despatched thither at the time when we were on the point of going to war with Russia respecting the Treaty of San Stefano.

As a Brigadier he saw service throughout the Afghan War of 1878-79.

His appointment as Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Battalion naturally gave the greatest satisfaction.

It may be mentioned as probably an altogether unique circumstance that four most distinguished officers in one Regiment should thus so exactly "fit in" to the Colonels of the same Battalions they had formerly commanded.

We are sure that all past and present Riflemen wish them all good fortune and many years in their present appointments.

Closely connected with the careers of the Colonels Commandant is that of Surgeon-General Sir John By Cole Reade, K.C.B. The present generation of officers know little of the position in the Regiment formerly held by the Surgeon-Major and Assistant Surgeons when these officers formed part of the corps and wore the uniform, and were not, as now, members of a distinct branch of the Service.

Reade was Assistant Surgeon with the 2nd Battalion from the first day to the last of the Crimean Campaign. He was at the Battle of the Alma, the Sortie of the 26th



GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, G.C.B.,
COLONEL COMMANDANT 3rd BATTALION.

the 1st Battalion, Royal Bengal Rifles, and commanded the 2nd Battalion, Royal Bengal Rifles, and the Sikhs. He was promoted to Major in the N.W. Frontier Force, and a year later, in the Perak War, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in the command of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Bengal Rifles, which he had received from India to reinforce the British Contingent, which had been sent to China at the time when we were on the frontier of India, in our war with Russia respecting the Amur.

He was in the service throughout the Afghan War, and in the Indian Mutiny.

He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Bengal Rifles, to the greatest satisfaction.

He was regarded as probably an altogether unique instance of four most distinguished services in the same corps, and should thus so exactly fit into the history of the three Battalions they had been the commandants of.

We trust that all past and present Riflemen will share the good fortune of many years in their present engagements.

Another closely connected with the careers of the Colonels of the first is that of Surgeon-General Sir John Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the present generation of officers having been educated in the Regiment formerly held the rank of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons when these officers were members of the corps and wore the uniform, and are now, members of a distinct branch of the service.

He was Assistant Surgeon with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Bengal Rifles, from the first day to the last of the Crimean Campaign, and was at the Battle of the Alma, the Sortie of the 26th



**GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, G.C.B.,
COLONEL COMMANDANT 3rd BATTALION.**

October, the Battle of Inkerman, Assault on the Redan on June 18th and again on September 8th, 1855. He was wounded by the explosion of the French siege train on November 14th, 1855, after the termination of the siege.

His work among the wounded was long the talk of the men in the 2nd Battalion. Sir John Ross has described how one evening after an engagement he saw Reade, with one attendant only, in a bell tent with naught but a common table to operate upon and by the light of a single candle, attend to an unfortunate Rifleman who had been badly mangled by a grape shot in the thigh, and successfully remove the shattered limb!

In 1857-58 he served with the 2nd Battalion in India from the commencement of the Indian Mutiny to the end of it; at the various actions at Cawnpore from November 27th to December 6th; at the Siege and Capture of Lucknow; at the Battle of Nawabgunge; the passage of the Goomtee; and throughout the Campaign in Oude, Reade was ever to the front.

He subsequently served with the 3rd Battalion, and it was whilst Surgeon of that Battalion at Nowshera there was a severe epidemic of fever. His treatment to meet the malady was both novel and efficacious. The moment the sun set he had every fever patient removed into the open and thus saved them the terrible heat of a night in the buildings. So grateful were the men for his kindly care and skilful treatment that they asked through the Sergeant-Major to subscribe a rupee apiece in order to present him with a tangible mark of their gratitude. The request was refused for the usual official reasons, but the gratitude and kindness of heart of the Riflemen has ever been a proud remembrance to him.

In the Afghan War of 1878-79 he served in the

Medical Staff of the Candahar Column under General Sir Donald Stewart, and was mentioned in Despatches.

In 1886 he was created a C.B., and in 1892 he was granted a Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service. In 1895 he was appointed Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, a post he now holds on the staff of the King. Besides receiving the Jubilee and Coronation Medals, he was made Knight of Grace of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem. Finally, during this last year, he was created a Military Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Editor can personally testify to the regard and esteem of all the older generation of Riflemen for "Johnny Reade," as he was affectionately styled by his old comrades of the Crimean and Mutiny days, and by whose request the portrait and this brief sketch of his career have been inserted in the CHRONICLE.

Rifleman Edward Durrant was attested Private on July 31st, 1883, and joined the 3rd Battalion, serving with it at home till 1885, and subsequently at Gibraltar, in Egypt, and South Africa, and proceeding thence with it to India in 1889. In 1891 he extended his service to twelve years with the colours, and on August 18th, 1894, he re-engaged to complete twenty-one years service.

On re-engagement, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and served with it at Hong-Kong and Singapore, returning home with it in 1898.

His spell of home service was of short duration. Arriving in England in February, 1898, the following July he volunteered for active service with the 2nd Battalion, then under orders for the Soudan, and embarked with a draft for Malta, and thence proceeded to Egypt. He was present at the battle of Omdurman and fall of Khartum, and served subsequently during



SURG. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. B. C. READ, K.C.B.,
HON. SURGEON TO THE KING,
LATE 2nd BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

On the 1st of August, he was transferred to the Royal Naval Hospital with it at Portsmouth, where he gave up the struggle with it in 1878.

His first military service was as Adjutant, and arriving at Fort Scott in February, 1858, he was immediately ordered for active service with the 1st Battalion. He received orders for the Seminole campaign, and conducted himself well throughout the entire campaign. He was present at the battle of Glorieta, and survived subsequent battles.



**SURG. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. B. C. READE, K.C.B.,
HON. SURGEON TO THE KING,
LATE 2nd BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.**

the occupation of Crete. On war breaking out he accompanied the Battalion to South Africa where he took part in the Defence of Ladysmith and in the subsequent operations after its relief. It was in the dashing advance and storming of Bergendal by the 2nd Battalion that Durrant won the Victoria Cross.

EXTRACT FROM *London Gazette*, DATED OCTOBER 18TH, 1901.

“*Regiment*.—2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

“*Name*.—Private E. Durrant.

“*Act of courage for which recommended*.—At Bergendal on August 27th, 1901, Acting-Corporal Weller having been wounded, and being somewhat dazed, got up from his prone position in the firing line, exposing himself still more to the enemy’s fire and commenced to run towards them. Private Durrant rose and, pulling him down, endeavoured to keep him quiet, but finding this impossible he took him up and carried him back for 200 yards under a heavy fire, to shelter, returning immediately to his place in the firing line.”

On declaration of peace, Durrant was one of the forty N.C.O.’s and Riflemen representing the 2nd Battalion who proceeded to Pretoria on June 6th to take part in the Thanksgiving Service; after its conclusion he received the decoration of the Victoria Cross at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

He was appointed Acting-Corporal in August, 1903, and in October, 1903, was awarded the medal with gratuity for Long Service and Good Conduct, which it is always gratifying to see worn side by side with the Cross for Valour in the field.

For his war services Durrant has received the following decorations :—

Soudan Expedition, 1898 :

Medal with clasp for Khartum.

Egyptian medal.

South Africa, 1899-1902 :

Queen's medal with 3 clasps for Defence of Ladysmith,
Laing's Nek, Belfast.

King's medal with 2 clasps.
Victoria Cross.

Such is a *resumé* of the career of a most gallant Rifleman, who has upheld the traditions of the Regiment and served his country faithfully in many parts of the world for over twenty years.

Long may he live to wear the decorations so well earned in the service of his Sovereign and Country !



RIFLEMAN E. DURRANT, U.C.
2nd BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

THE BRITISH PARADE CHRONICLE,

MARCH 1813.

March 1813.—
Proceedings for Defence of Red Smith,

Steph.

the career of a most gallant

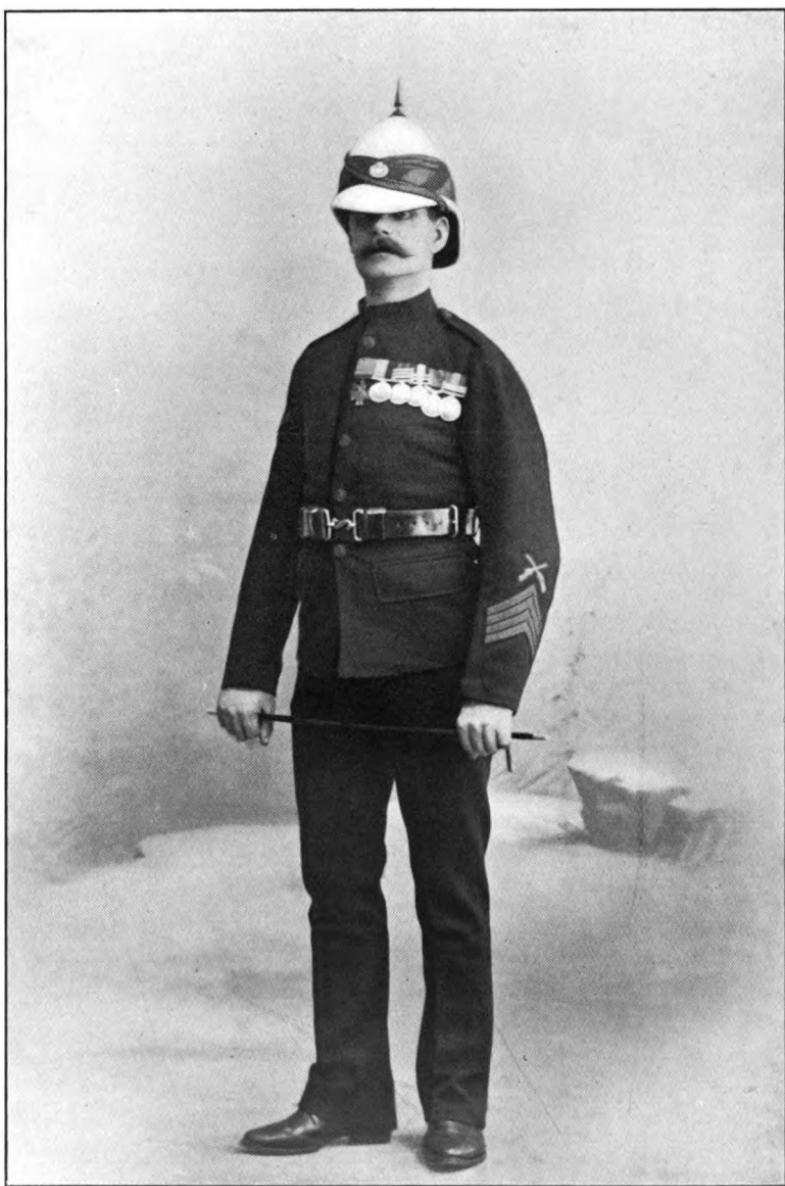
Officer, & the Traditions of the Regiment

are faithfully in many parts of the

Country known.

—live to wear the Coronations so well

as to do service of His Sovereign and Country!



RIFLEMAN E. DURRANT, W.C.
2nd BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.



BADGE WORN ON OFFICER'S POUCH BELT ABOUT 1821.

THE RECRUITING OF THE

The origin of the Badge is not known. The first Regimental badge on the pouch-belt of the uniforms have been made, and there is a great deal of doubt about it. It was chiefly in works patterned on the Royal Badges and Dress.

Thanks to that indefatigable collector and heraldic expert, Mr. S. M. Milne, of Cirencester, I was able to give an illustration of the Regimental badge as it was designed early in 1821.

The original Badge, from which Mr. Milne's photograph was taken, is in the possession of Major General Sir Charles Lylestone, who has given me permission to reproduce a picture of it.

It may be necessary to explain the meaning of the proposed change in the design of the new Regimental Badge adopted in the Service Regulations of 1851. In the House of Commons on 22nd March, 1851, the Commandant General, General Sir Charles Norcott (afterwards General Sir Charles Norcott) commanding the Battalion, as follows:

"Approving of the vignette of the Medallion for our Officers' Appointments, with proposal of substituting an Eagle or Britannia or Minerva or Amazon for the present figure of an Angel. Let all be done on small scale; I shall always refer to the Duke of Wellington" when decided."

* Then the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.—W.A.



... WORKS - OFFICER'S POUCH BELT ABOUT 1821.

THE REGIMENTAL BADGE.

THE origin of the Badge worn by the Officers of the Regiment on the pouch-belt is one about which many surmises have been made, and, not to put it too bluntly, a great deal of doubtful information has been given, chiefly in works purporting to be "authorities" on Badges and Dress.

Thanks to that indefatigable collector and acknowledged expert, Mr. S. M. Milne, of Calverley, Leeds, I am able to give an illustration of the Regimental Badge as it was designed early in 1821.

The original Badge, from which Mr. Milne's photograph was taken, is in the possession of Major-Général Lord Cheylesmore, who has kindly given me permission to reproduce a picture of the same in the CHRONICLE.

It may be taken that the Badge as shown is probably the very earliest pattern of Maltese-Cross Badge adopted and used in the Regiment, and probably in the Service, for on February 1st, 1821, Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, then the Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion, wrote to Colonel Norcott (afterwards General Sir Amos Norcott), commanding the Battalion, as follows :—

"Approving of the vignette of the Medallion for our Officers' Appointments, with proposal of substituting an Eagle or Britannia or Minerva or Amazon for the present figure of an Angel. Let all be done on small scale; I shall have it referred to the Duke of Wellington* when decided."

* Then the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.—W.V.

About the same time Sir William Stewart applied to the Horse Guards for permission for the regiment to carry "Copenhagen" and "Monte Video," on its appointments. This was sanctioned by the Commander-in-chief (Lord Hill) and notified by the Adjutant-General to the Duke of Wellington as Colonel-in-Chief, on March 25th, 1821.

It should be mentioned here that "Waterloo" had been granted as the first "Honour" carried by the Regiment so far back as November, 1815.

Thirteen Peninsular "Honours" were granted in December, 1820, and to these "Corunna" was added in January, 1821.

An inspection of the illustration will show that not only are these battles recorded on the limbs of the Maltese Cross, but the latter is surmounted by a sitting figure of "Fame," holding a palm branch in one hand and a branch of bay tree in the other; on the pedestal on which the figure is seated is inscribed "Waterloo." It is interesting to note that the Waterloo Medal has on the reverse this identical figure of "Fame," with "Waterloo" inscribed on the base of the pedestal upon which the figure is seated, in other words, without doubt, the figure on the top of Lord Cheylesmore's Badge was adopted from the Waterloo Medal.

In some of the older prints of the Regiment, the pouch belt has no centre ornament, a whistle and a chain being alone attached to it. It is thus shown in the water-colour sketch of Colonel Coote Manningham in the year 1800.

Some years ago I saw an old miniature of a 95th Officer, in which a curious Badge on the pouch belt was shown, somewhat resembling this same figure of "Fame," but with wings more expanded and with no Maltese Cross or wreath below it.

It is a fair question to ask what year this detached figure of "Fame" was adopted; probably not till 1815, when the "Honour," "Waterloo," having been granted, the need of some place whereon to emblazon it presented itself.

It is, of course, venturing somewhat into the realms of speculation, but it would seem to be at least probable:

(1) That no pouch-belt ornament was worn by the Regiment when it was known as "The Rifle Corps" (1800-1802) or the "95th Rifles" (1802-1815).

(2) That upon the "Honour" of Waterloo having been granted to the Regiment on November 7th, 1815, since the Rifle Brigade had no Colours upon which to emblazon it, it was ordered to be worn on the Officers' Appointments, and that the figure of "Fame," with "Waterloo" inscribed, was taken from the recently issued Waterloo Medal, since it afforded a ready-made design which met the purpose in view.

(3) That upon the further granting of 16 "Honours" in 1820-1821, it became necessary to design some Badge affording more space to carry these extra "Honours," and that the white enamelled Cross, the Badge of the Order of the Bath, surrounded by a laurel wreath, was selected for this purpose by the Regiment.

This "Maltese Cross" and wreath, as is shown by Lord Cheylesmore's Badge, was at first surmounted by the figure of "Fame" taken from the Waterloo Medal, and was eventually replaced by the so-called "Imperial" hooped Crown. The late Sir William Cope in answer to my enquiries on the subject in 1885, assured me that this hooped Crown was worn by nearly all the Officers when he first joined the Regiment in 1834, albeit, he believed that some had some older pattern pouch belt, with the Maltese Cross surmounted by a Hanoverian or "Royal" Crown.

In his History of the Regiment, p. 577, in referring to Sir William Stewart's recommendation to replace the "Angel" in 1821, by an "Eagle," &c., he states, "An Eagle was, I believe, adopted for a time, but the Cross was soon after surmounted with a Royal Crown."

Mr. Milne is my authority for stating that in 1820-1830 the Horse Guards appeared to pay but little attention as to what design or badge any particular Corps adopted, so long as they did not exhibit on it any "Honours" they had not been granted official permission to display.

Mr. Milne further informs me that the Badge of the Order of the Bath, which had been only designed in 1814, when that Order was enlarged, was freely adopted by many regiments, possibly because it was a pretty badge. He adds :

" Be that as it may, this Bath Star and Cross was a great favourite. Three or four Infantry Regiments adopted it upon their new shako-plates in 1829, and by 1832 several Infantry Regiments had it placed on their breast-plates. The 57th Regiment and another adopted the entire Star of the Grand Cross of the Bath. By 1829 a large Maltese Cross was worn with Crown over it, by *all* the Light Dragoon Regiments, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

" The fact was, there was no patent in this particular Star or Cross, anybody who wanted it might wear it as and where he liked. No questions were asked."

I have reproduced Mr. Milne's remarks *in extenso*, since they may be of interest to those who imagine that the Maltese Cross of our Regimental Badge was copied from other corps—"copied" it apparently was, but from the Star of the Bath.

Reverting to the question of what was worn by the Regiment prior to the adoption of this Cross and Wreath,

RIFLEMEN IN ACTION.



Mr. Milne, in his article, p. 67, in referring to the "old" Badges, says, "I venture to make the 'old' Badges" refer to those of 'An Officer and a Gentleman' on the Cross of the Bath, and the Royal Crescent.

It is well known that in 1820 the Royal Guards appeared to pay but little attention to their badge, or badge, by particular name, as they did not exhibit on it any distinctive mark, nor had it been granted official permission to do so.

Mr. Milne informs me that the Badge of the Royal Guards, which had been only designed in 1815, and which was enlarged, was freely adopted by the Guards, possibly because it was a mere copy of the old.

It is also well known that this Bath Star and Cross was a general badge of all the Infantry Regiments adopted it upon their new standards in 1820, and by 1822 several of the Infantry Regiments had it placed on their broad platen. The 57th Regiment were among the first to adopt the entire Star of the Great Cross of the Bath. By 1824 a large Maltese Cross was worn with the star over it, by all the Light Infantry Regiments, and indeed *in uniform*.

The fact was, there was no patent in this particular Star of the Bath, and therefore it was wanted it might wear it as and where they pleased. "So much more asked."

I would Mr. Milne's remarks *in extenso*, as he will be of interest to those who imagine that the Great Cross of our Regimental Badge was originally "deep-seamed" it apparently was, but from the time of the Bath.

However, as to the question of what was worn by the Royal Guards prior to the adoption of this Cross and Wreath,

RIFLEMEN IN ACTION.
From an Etching by Rowlandson.)



if any readers of the CHRONICLE happen to know of the existence of any early miniatures or portraits of Officers of the 95th Rifle Corps between 1802-1815, or of the Rifle Brigade from 1816-1821, it may assist greatly in elucidating this question of the Badge worn by the Regiment in the first years of its existence, if they will communicate with the Editor on the subject.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE FROM 1851-1904.

By COLONEL GERALD BOYLE (LATE RIFLE BRIGADE).

ALL readers of the CHRONICLE, and more especially those who now come under the heading of "Past" Riflemen, will be glad to learn that Colonel Gerald Boyle's self-imposed task of continuing the work commenced by Mr. Stooks Smith in 1851 is nearly completed.

For the benefit of young Riflemen it may be mentioned here that in 1851 the last-named gentleman compiled an Alphabetical Roll of the Officers of the Rifle Brigade from the first formation of the Corps of Riflemen in 1800 to the year 1850.

This work, although far from complete, is a fairly accurate record, as far as it goes, of what it purports to be, the principal omissions being in the fifth column, headed "remarks," where the date of decease of officers are entered. Of course in 1851 a very large number were still alive who have since ceased to be either past or present Riflemen on this earth, and the work of completing this column alone has presented exceptional difficulties to the Editor of the new volume.

Mr. Stooks Smith not unfrequently merely showed an officer as "died," irrespective of whether he died a natural death, was killed, or succumbed to wounds or injuries received on active service.

In our work in connection with the history of the

Regiment during the last eighteen years, and especially when writing "George Simmons," we have come across several cases of officers who are thus curiously shown as "died." For example, the gallant Mercer who was slain at the head of his men in the famous defence of the Bridge at Barba del Puerco is simply shown as having "died" there. "Die" he certainly did, but from the effects of a French bullet, fired at half a dozen yards' range. Similarly several officers who were desperately wounded at the combat of the Coa and died of their injuries subsequently, such as Reilly and Pratt, are entered as if they had died under ordinary conditions.

The difficulties attendant on all works of the nature of Colonel Boyle's forthcoming volume are only known to those few who have attempted to construct similar rolls. More especially is it hard to ascertain the date of decease of officers who have left the Corps many years ago.

Colonel Boyle is naturally anxious to make his work as complete as possible, and has asked me to appeal to all readers of the CHRONICLE to send him to his address, 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W., any dates or other information respecting officers shown in Mr. Stooks Smith's list of 1851. More especially does he desire information respecting officers who left the Regiment between the years 1840 and 1852.

He hopes to give to Military Charities any profits remaining after expenses of publication have been paid.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. J. C. WOOLLACOTT.

Mr. WOOLLACOTT, who for so many years has exercised a benevolent control over the finances of the vast majority of British Riflemen who bank with the Regimental Agents, retired on October 31st last. He entered Messrs. Cox & Co.'s so far back as January, 1854, before the Crimean War, and therefore on his retirement had all but completed fifty years service.

About 1873 he joined "A" branch, the department especially concerned with the Rifle Brigade, and in 1877 took over the management of it, which he held until his retirement.

The older generation of Riflemen will remember his predecessor, Mr. A. Malim, who was chief of the department for over twenty years, thus, with the exception of a brief interregnum, from 1877 to 1879, when Mr. Salter was in charge of this Branch, these two veteran "commanding officers," Messrs. Malim and Woollacott, had charge of the Regimental Funds, Pay, &c., for nigh half a century.

In addition to his ordinary duties, Mr. Woollacott has had the care of innumerable Regimental Funds, which he has invariably administered with the greatest care and skill. Foremost among these is the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club, which has been in his charge since 1879, six years after its resuscitation. Amongst the Regimental Funds may be reckoned that of the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, started in 1890, and which,

owing to its constitution and the extraordinary antipathy of some of our comrades, both past and present, to sign annual order forms for subscriptions, has entailed on both Mr. Woollacott and the unfortunate Editor an increasing and apparently never-ending amount of correspondence.

Mr. Woollacott is succeeded in his post as Chief of "A" Branch by his late "Second in Command," Mr. Frank Smith, who has accepted the post of Treasurer to the Chronicle, and who for some years past has assisted Mr. Woollacott in the work.

In conclusion, we feel we are only expressing the views of hundreds of Officers of the Regiment, past and present, in wishing Mr. Woollacott many years of health and happiness to enjoy his well-earned rest.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

PORTSMOUTH,

January 1st, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

Last time you heard from us we had just settled down here in Cambridge Barracks, where the early months of the year were spent. Owing to there being so many officers awaiting absorption after the war, our numbers were then very large, but since then they have dwindled somewhat, for many were birds of passage.

The first event of the year of any importance was the presentation of South African War Medals, by Lord Alexander Russell, on January 7th.

The year 1903 should be looked upon as one of evil memory, in that it has seen us drilled as heavy infantry instead of Riflemen, and clothed in a preparation of mustard, ornamented (?) with red and brass. These last two items are fast disappearing, and the "trail" has banished the "slope," but the mustard remains.

Whilst here we have had several Guards of Honour to find, two for His Majesty the King, the first on May 5th, on his way to Lisbon, and the second on his return from Paris on August 10th. We found one when we went to welcome the Colonel-in-Chief on his return from

India—this being one of the rare occasions when it was possible to have every individual Rifleman in the Guard with two or more medals—and another for the reception of the King of Italy on November 21st.

We have been fortunate in that Colonel Pemberton, after completing his arduous duties as prosecutor in a notorious Court Martial, came here as Chief Staff Officer, Southern District. Needless to say, since his arrival official correspondence has considerably decreased, and is now restricted to only what is necessary.

A life of ease at Portsmouth did not last long, for Kennard's and Annesley's Companies ("D" and "I") were sent to Salisbury Plain at the end of March; they were followed first by a section of Mounted Infantry on May 1st, and finally by the whole Battalion, for Battalion Training, at the end of the month. With this, Brigade, and Divisional Training, our time was fully occupied till the end of July, when we returned to Portsmouth for an interval of repose until August 28th, when we wended our way by train to Tedworth to participate in the much advertised Army Manceuvres. Not being (at least so we infer) considered fit, in spite of the continuous bouts of training we had already undergone, we were subjected as a preparation for these, to three days' "Army Corps training under Service conditions," which, on account of the incessant rain and sodden state of the ground, far exceeded in discomfort anything experienced in South Africa. The Manceuvres themselves were rather good fun, if the night of the terrific gale of September 19th be excepted. This we spent at Westdown; the whole night was occupied in vainly endeavouring to recover our tents and to save our belongings, including the kitchen range, from the fury of the hurricane.

The mention of the kitchen range brings to mind a rather amusing incident that occurred one day, in which the mess cook figured as the principal person. French cooks not being sanctioned as a necessity on manœuvres, Mons. B. May was disguised as a Rifleman, and given a seat on the mess cart with strict injunctions not to open his mouth if interviewed by any one in authority. He proceeded some fourteen miles on his way, to within the environs of the next camp, when the sight of a Rifleman sitting on a cart proved too much for some busy Staff Officer, who forthwith stopped the cart and proposed to turn it back. This was too much for the Gallic temperament of our *chef*, who, forgetting his instructions, burst forth in expostulation in his own tongue with the gesticulations appropriate to the occasion at the enormity of such a proceeding. This decided his fate, he was ordered back, and went, but not for long, for after a short period of seclusion he returned in time to prepare an excellent dinner for us.

Company Messes were the order, but then it was always possible to mass and so form a Battalion Mess. Thanks to Mr. Grandy, who excelled as he always does on these occasions, our catering arrangements were the envy of everyone else.

The final fight on Lambourne Down was rather a fine sight. We were well situated for seeing it, being posted on a hill in the centre of the line. This hill had to be entrenched, and our swords were the only tools available for the purpose, but the Colonel animated us so much "by voice and gesture," after the manner of Soult at Albuera, that we had not *very* much time to look at what was going on around us. We hope, however, that "the powers that be" were satisfied with everything, and consider that the result justified the anticipatory booming they so freely indulged in.

We had one *contretemps*. When at Bath George Lindsay, in acting up to the old saw that cleanliness is next to godliness, betook himself to a hotel to have a final scrub before plunging into the vortex of mimic war. The bath he selected was provided with all the most modern appliances, but unfortunately, a deficient knowledge of the action of the various taps resulted in his being very badly scalded; luckily he was just able to get himself out in time before he was overcome by faintness, but he was in bed for a month before he was all right again. Since then he has gone in harder than ever for physical culture, and has quite regained his former strength.

On returning to Portsmouth from the manœuvres we took over Victoria Barracks, which we now occupy.

The long period at Salisbury Plain interfered a good deal with rifle shooting. Our Young Soldiers' team had very bad luck about weather, and so only scored third instead of a win as we had hoped. We had a successful Battalion Rifle Meeting at Browndown on November 23rd, and took a big share of individual prizes in the Southern District Rifle Meeting, Colour-Sergeant Beer winning the aggregate, a fine performance considering the company in which he was competing.

With so formidable a polo team as Gosling, Bell and Boden, with Morris available from the Staff College, polo was, of course, one of the first things seriously gone in for. A really fine lot of ponies were got together, and a wooden horse erected whereon the young idea should learn. The Portsmouth Polo Club was resuscitated mainly by the exertions of Alexander, who took infinite trouble, and to him we owe many a good game played on the Club ground, which he had brought to a state of great perfection. Our team played many matches with

varying fortune, but, alas, it did not meet with the complete success we had hoped for in the Inter-Regimental Tournament, as will be seen on reference to the letter on Polo.

The excessive rain in March proved very troublesome with regard to the Point-to-Point, which after postponement on account of the heavy state of the country, finally took place at Waterloo on March 19th. The course was still very heavy, and it was unfortunate that two intending starters, through too much confidence in the powers of petrol, failed to turn up in time at the post. It was very satisfactory to us to see Colonel Jenkins win, and our best thanks are once more due to Alexander for his excellent organisation of the Meeting.

Cricket also has been much interfered with by our protracted sojourn at Salisbury Plain, only two Battalion Matches being played, but we contributed several players in Greenjacket Matches at various times.

Football has not flourished much this year in the Battalion, though we had one noteworthy match against 3rd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Eton rules, and scored a glorious win, we having the advantage of our opponents in the matter of "anno domini."

Hockey on the other hand has flourished exceedingly. We defeated all comers on Salisbury Plain, and in Portsmouth we have played many matches, and generally were successful.

The Battalion Athletic Meeting failed to take place owing to bad weather and other causes, but Colour-Sergeant Oldfield distinguished himself by winning the Veterans' Race in the Army Meeting at Aldershot. Hubbard, too, was always successful in scratch, sprint, and hurdle races got up on Salisbury Plain.

This being a scientific age, many officers have

invested in motor-cars or cycles, but we are glad to say that the sums handed over to the Hampshire magistracy have not yet amounted to four figures.

To turn to the sport of individual officers on leave. Colonel Jenkins spent a very profitable June in Norway salmon fishing. Innes in January tried his luck after the woodcock in Corfu, bringing us back some of his bag, which had almost come to life again at the end of their journey, and Colonel Colville had a very successful winter expedition on the White Nile, whereby the Mess is the gainer of some very fine heads with which he kindly presented it.

This leads to the mention of another gift to the Mess of exceptional interest to all Riflemen. Gosling has most generously given the Sword of Honour which was presented to Colonel Commandant Sir Sidney Beckwith by his brother officers. Another gift of great interest is a cup from Mervyn Buller, a replica of those given by his father, and by his grandfather, Sir Coote Manningham.

During the year, in chronological sequence, we have lost Mervyn Buller, Tharp, Annesley, and, finally, Colonel Colville, who took over command of the Battalion just before the fight at Monte Cristo. Since then the Battalion has been under him in many tight places.

Sergeant-Major Lacey, on being transferred in a similar capacity to the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, has been succeeded by Sergeant-Major Eastmead.

The Band, which, owing to the war, was naturally rather disorganised, has been worked up to a high pitch of proficiency by the skill and energy of Bandmaster Barry.

Boyd Alexander and Gosling are shortly off on a tour

of exploration from the Niger *via* Lake Chad to Khartoum, or possibly to Lake Rudolf, which should produce most valuable results. We wish them every success and the best of sport in their venture.

Christmas here passed very quietly, nearly everybody was away on furlough; indeed, Church parade on that day consisted of but six officers and twenty-one other ranks!

The members of the Sergeants' Mess finished the old year with a most successful dance, and saw the new year in with a Barn Dance led by Salmon and Sergeant Hyett with great *éclat*.

Our next letter will, in all probability, be sent you from Malta, whither we are under orders to move about March 25th.

Yours ever,

1 B. R. B.

2ND BATTALION.

CAIRO.

November, 1903.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

This year's doings deal entirely with the "blessings (?) of peace" as opposed to the "horrors of war" of our last three or four letters.

After the novelty had worn off of wearing pyjamas at night and drilling on a square instead of "kopje climbing," we discovered that there was a large amount of very hard work to be done to get the Battalion back to ship-shape Rifleman form after the rough and ready active service training. This has now been accomplished, and we are quite ready for the next war.

After peace was declared everyone seemed to want to go home on leave, and so, what with the war leave during the winter and ordinary Egyptian leave in the summer, we have been always very weak in officers, and the process of reorganisation has been slow though sure.

Fortescue commanded us at first on our arrival here in Cairo, where the appearance of the Battalion and the number of medal ribbons worn overwhelmed the inhabitants with admiration and awe.

At the celebration of the King's Birthday our active service "Ceremonial" drill created a sensation which will always be remembered here. Our uniform consisted of khaki of every pattern introduced since 1900, and had worn to every shade of colour from a greeny drab to a faded ginger, including every variety of brown, chestnut, and yellow.

When Nicol came out Fortescue went home, and

Nicol took command till the arrival of our new Colonel, Wilson, at the end of November, accompanied by the Band, which is now quite up to its previous form.

The arrival of the Duke of Connaught, who was on his way to the Durbar, called for best efforts.

He had graciously brought out our Queen's Medals, so that he might present them himself.

On December 17th he inspected the Battalion, marched it to church, and presented the medals. He afterwards addressed us. He complimented us on the way we had carried out our share in the war, and expressed himself as very pleased with the appearance of the Battalion.

He and the Duchess of Connaught and his Staff had lunch with the officers. We also took part in a parade of the Garrison at Abbassieyeh on the return of the Duke from opening the Assouan Dam.

We began to take very seriously to polo and shooting, both of which are to be had at Cairo of the best.

We do not aspire to compete in the same class with the 1st Battalion at polo, as we are most of us learning the game, but shortly shall be prepared to try our luck in matches.

Shooting is to be had in great variety, and of excellent quality—snipe, pigeons, ducks, quails, always offering a chance during the winter for anyone to go out and fire away over a hundred cartridges (the size of the bag then rests entirely in the hands of the man who holds the gun).

Cairo society in the winter is so well known as to require no description from our pen, suffice it to say that we can produce representatives to shine in Cairo society with a brilliance which can only be compared to the moon shining amongst the stars.

Christmas was celebrated in the time-honoured manner, and was organised with an energy and enjoyed with a heartiness which had been accumulating with compound interest in South Africa.

Our military training, of course, received the largest share of our attention, and every day officers and N.C.O.'s were busy learning themselves and teaching the men.

At field days we learnt to instil into our active service attacks and tactics that courage and regardlessness of danger which in the presence of bullets is impossible.

Subalterns' instruction and the training of two sections of Mounted Infantry completed the six months' drill season, which culminated in manoeuvres, when the Battalion satisfied the authorities, and showed that the officers had not yet lost the art of sleeping in their boots, and the men were still quite capable of cooking their own food, if well assured that they would get nothing to eat if they did not.

The arrival of Petre and Dawson early in March doubled the number of field officers and did not spoil the minute percentage of bachelor officers above the rank of subaltern. In March also we lost the majority of the older men of the Battalion, nearly all of whom wore four medals. They were a great loss to us.

Shortly after manoeuvres came "first leave," which left the Colonel and Maitland and about half the officers to carry on with till July, when the "first leave" people returned, and the others went home, and Nicol took command.

It was during this time, in the very hot weather, that each officer seemed to have convinced himself that he and he alone was doing all the work for the Battalion.

During first leave Coke and Stephenson went to East Africa to test practically on rhinoceros and hippopotamus the results of their winter musketry. They were very successful, although lions did not as expected come over like pheasants at the last corner. We need say no more, as we believe their doings are elsewhere recorded much more ably by the pen of Coke (with tabulated returns attached).

During first leave polo was worked up a lot, second leave being chiefly famous for its night operations and war games.

The inter-company cricket shield was played for, and won by "D" Company, who had a very good team.

The Battalion has got a very good cricket team, and has played a number of matches with success.

Second leave is now just over, and so we start for the first time with a full complement of officers, less four captains and two subalterns, the latter on sick leave. Gough and Harington are in Somaliland, Baker-Carr and Fortescue in England. However, in spite of these being away, and the largely increased number on the married strength, we fill a very long table at dinner, *vivâ voce* communications between the ends being impossible for the first time for a very long while; however, telephone, visual signalling, orderlies, or pigeon post might be used with advantage.

The Seaforths and 11th Hussars, who were here when we arrived, have been replaced by the H.L.I. and 20th Hussars. The former are on their way to Khartoum, and we are on our way to Kasr-el-Nil barracks (Cairo), where we hope to be comfortable and enjoy ourselves for another year.

Ever yours,

2 B. R. B.

3RD BATTALION.

MEERUT,

November, 1903.

DEAR EDITOR,

You will see that we are still at Meerut, and our earnest wish is that we may remain here till we go home, for it is a station hard to beat in every way.

To take events for the past year in more or less chronological order brings us back to the latter part of the Delhi Manœuvres. They finished with a big fight in the neighbourhood of Indrapat, about December 20th, and looking back upon them now it seems doubtful whether anyone, except perhaps our Generals, learnt very much, and even they were very much handicapped by Commissariat difficulties. However, much hardship was endured, and some amusing incidents occurred.

Our own particular little "General" (De Moleyns), in charge of the Brigade ammunition, was always a source of amusement; he and his camels were generally in the way, and came in for cursing all round, but were usually to be found when wanted.

Ronnie also one day turned up at the mess-tent as white as a sheet, and took some minutes to recover before he could explain how he had been chased all round camp by a mad bull. He still tells the story at short intervals.

We arrived in our camp at Delhi for the Durbar on December 21st, and found all our heavy baggage there.

Vic. Couper, and Shawe, who had just returned from home, having brought it over from Meerut. We were at once started upon the rather heavy fatigues that the "great show" incurred.

We came back to Meerut by an unusual route, *i.e.*, by Bagput. It was longer, being four marches instead of only three, but the shooting was better. At Bagput we found the grave of a Sergeant of the 4th Battalion who died there when they were marching through in about 1885.

We were not at all sorry to get back to Meerut after an absence of just two and a half months. Two companies had to stay behind at Delhi under the "Snipe," Sturgis, and the "General."

T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught did us the honour of lunching with us on January 18th. The next day on his way to the station our Colonel-in-Chief inspected us in quarter column.

From now to the end of the official year we were more than busy finishing musketry and military training, which had been sadly interfered with by the manœuvres.

Our polo team were away most of February trying to win tournaments. They went to Dehra first of all for the Dehra Dun Tournament, and then to Lahore for the Infantry Tournament, staying a week at Umballa on the way, for practice with the 12th Lancers. They only arrived back just in time for the Inter-Regimental. Unfortunately success did not crown their efforts, in spite of the fine defence shown by Alan Paley at back.

In the meantime the Colonel, Vic, and Ronnie had been out to Jogawala duck-shooting, and were very successful, although Ronnie was down with fever most of the time.

The first ten days of March Meerut was *en fête*.

The races were said to have been the most successful held for many years, and what with these, polo, dances, assault-at-arms, café chantant, and horse show, no one could say that Meerut was dull. The hot weather moves had by this time been well started. Parker went to Landour to command the dépôt there.

During the hot weather Vic. Couper commanded us for the first half while the Colonel was on leave, and then went to Changchenmo for three months. Prittie, Banning, and Ovey also went to Kashmir and the Mussoons Hills, and returned with good bags.

We omitted to say that we lost our Bugle-Major about the end of March. Sergeant Lumgair went to Lansdowne as Bandmaster of the Garhwahs. We were sorry to lose him, and hope he will get on well in his new appointment.

One of the most important events of the year was the despatch of Matthew Bell, Helyar, and a section of Mounted Infantry to Somaliland. They left here on June 22nd, and had an exceedingly bad voyage to Aden during the monsoon. Matthew was selected to command the Company that was sent out from the Bengal Command, and it was of our section of this Company that Helyar was sent in command.

The "General" went to Naukatcha Thal twice during the hot weather to fish for mahseer with fly "weighted with shot." It was never clearly understood what was meant by this. Nevertheless, according to his accounts, he and Shawe, who accompanied him, caught many a big fish.

We shall shortly hope to be all together again at last, as our two Companies from Kailana are already here and the remainder from Delhi are expected soon, as the Welsh Fusiliers are going to relieve us there for the cold weather.

Taken as a whole our men have been very healthy at Delhi this year, and this is attributed, in part at least, to the great amount of exercise they took in the shape of hockey, football, and rounders.

Before closing this letter we must not forget to sympathise with the 1st Battalion on so narrowly missing the Inter-Regimental Polo Cup at home. May they have better luck next time.

News is now altogether exhausted, so with love to you and all brother Riflemen.

Yours ever,

3 B. R. B.

BIVOUAC OF 3rd BATTALION AT SORRIBAS, SPAIN



the first time in the history of our country, the
Government has been compelled to take up the
task of the reconstruction of the country, and
we have to do it in a very short time.

The difficulties before us are immense, and
the task is a difficult one, but we have to do it,
and we shall do it, and we shall succeed.

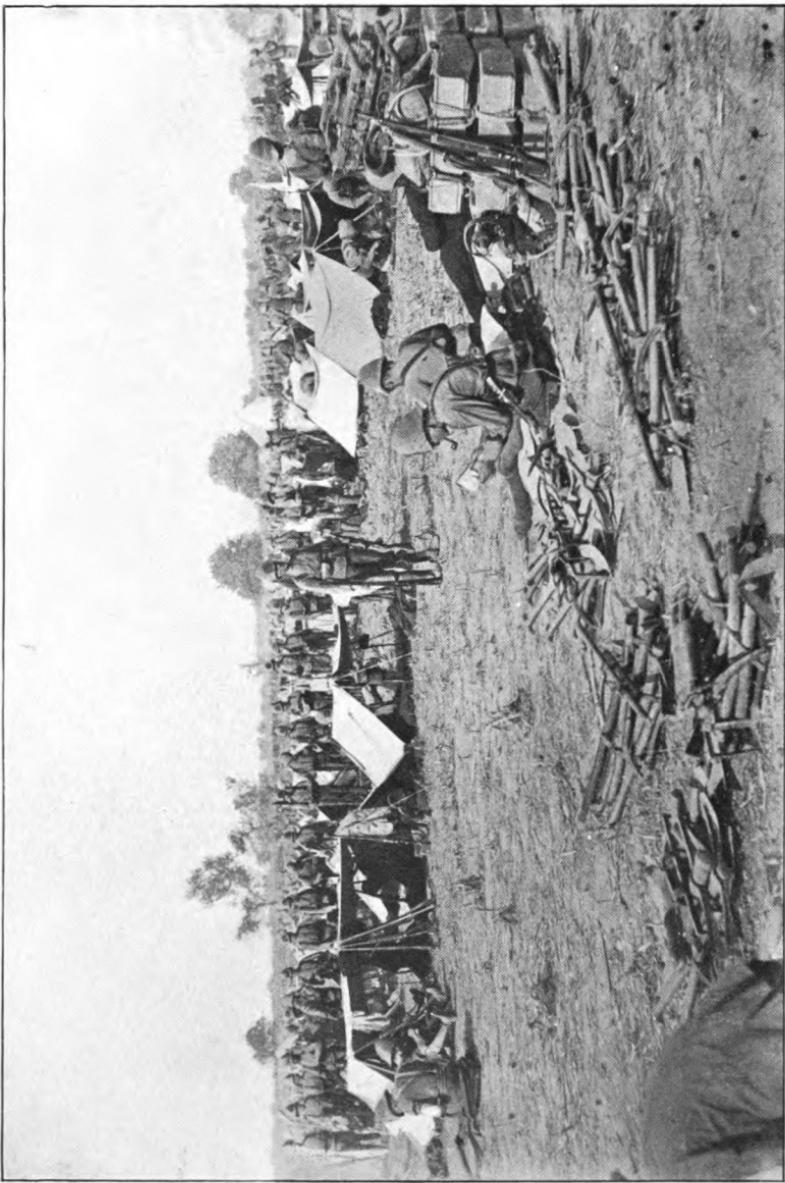
THE GOVERNMENT'S RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

The Government's Reconstruction Project is
as follows:

Yours truly,

W. C. W.



BIVOUAC OF 3rd BATTALION AT SONPAT, DECEMBER, 1902.

4TH BATTALION.

AFTER the storm comes the calm, and we fear the account of the doings of a battalion during a year of peace must seem tame in comparison with the history of the, at times, exciting preceding three years.

After many rumours of an earlier move, the Battalion finally entrained at Bloemfontein on January 10th, *en route* for Cape Town and England.

Just before starting, we were reinforced by the rejoining of the Mounted Infantry, which brought back Stephens, Sladen, and Ripley; however, we left several distinguished officers behind, Digby and Meysey-Thompson, who had for some time been doing duty with Boards for adjusting the many and varied claims which arose in connection with the war, a task of a very delicate nature, for which they received emoluments usually associated with a General's rank in the Army, but we have not the slightest doubt that their services were very cheap at the price. Cox also remained to act as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the O.R.C. He seems to find time for a good deal of race-riding, and his success in this line has been very considerable.

At one Meeting at Bloemfontein his wins were a source of great joy to Riflemen of all ranks who, whether from their *esprit de corps* or from their gambling instincts, backed his mounts.

We embarked on H.M. Troopship "Ortono" on January 13th, receiving a very nice telegram from Sir Neville Lyttelton ere we sailed on the following day.

On February 4th, on our arrival at Southampton, we received a most gracious and gratifying telegram from the King, as former Colonel of the Regiment, complimenting the Battalion on its work in South Africa.

We railed to Chatham, where we were welcomed by our old friends the 43rd, who entertained all ranks with great and much appreciated hospitality.

Apart from the charm of novelty, Chatham was soon discovered to possess few attractions. From a professional point of view there is nothing to do and nowhere to do it. The nearest range is seven miles away, and the difficulties in the way of shooting anything except an annual course are many and great.

The dangers of carrying out any manœuvres on the very limited ground at the G.O.C.'s disposal are enormous, as there are nearly always several battles in which different corps are engaged going on simultaneously. However, imagination will work wonders with the most unpromising materials, and one day we found ourselves doing "hill warfare" on the Great Lines, a space of about the same nature and size as Southsea Common.

From the point of view of amusement the horizon is extremely limited. There is an edifice in barracks, as to the origin of which archaeologists differ, but which in these days is officially styled a racquet court. Here we play a game which we call racquets, which is very good fun and very amusing to watch, orthodoxy of style being conspicuous by its absence. The mention of racquets naturally turns our attention to the very gallant struggle our pair—Percy Creed and Hollond—made in the "Inter-Regimental Racquets." After successfully negotiating two rounds, they were drawn in the ante-final against the R.E. pair (Sheppard and Lathbury)

who, after a gruelling hard match, proved their superiority. The scores were 4 games to 2. That we met our match no one who saw the game will deny, but we heartily congratulate our pair on making such a good show in a year when Army Racquets stood at a very high standard.

As the summer struggled into existence the recreation grounds attracted all the rank and fashion of Chatham. Here lawn tennis, croquet and afternoon tea were all the rage. Not all of us felt equal to the contest, but it is gratifying to think that those who did bore themselves bravely and earned much distinction.

For those who did not go to the Tower and who were lucky enough to own polo ponies, there was polo to be had at Snodlands, about six miles away, where our good friend Mr. Roberts not only provided an excellent ground, but also was most generous in mounting anyone who was short of ponies.

As regards winter amusements it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that Chatham is not a good station for hunting or shooting. For those who like violent exercise, hockey and football are always to be had.

But to resume, the first event which materially affected us was when eleven officers and nigh 300 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen were sent to the Tower of London, where, under the command of Yarde-Buller, they for five months guarded the Regalia, the ravens, the cats, and other precious national treasures. Would it be invidious to mention that the eleven best looking officers were detailed for this duty? However, the poor Cinderellas left at home at Chatham derived a certain amount of reflected glory from the brilliancy and *éclat* which everybody who was there says that those eleven

lent to what has been the most brilliant season in London for many years. It should be added that a lady, on being informed that the eleven had been selected for their good looks, remarked, "What must the others be like!" a Sphinx-like utterance, which can be variously interpreted.

Whilst at the Tower the detachment were honoured with two visits from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

On June 8th Knox and Stephens proceeded with their companies to Sheerness for manœuvres, for a week. They were unlucky enough to come in for some very cold and rainy weather, which, combined with desperate night attacks on the part of young R.E. officers, made them quite pleased when they found themselves back at Chatham.

On July 5th 300 men from Chatham, under Lieut.-Col. Leslie, proceeded to the Tower of London and joined forces with the detachment there for the purpose of lining the streets on the 6th and 7th, on the occasion of the visit of President Loubet. The weather was very kind to us, and, in spite of the long hours of standing in the streets, everyone enjoyed himself.

On the 6th we lined part of St. James' Street, and of Piccadilly. We must here mention that the band had a tremendous success with the crowd. While we were in our places waiting for the arrival of the President, the band and buglers marched up and down St. James' Street, which resounded to the strains of "Georgia" and other marches. They were cheered to the echo by all the spectators. We met many old friends in the crowd, and it was no unusual thing to be asked if Colonel so-and-so was still in the Regiment, the Colonel in question having been the last Commanding Officer of the inquirer, who had left twenty years ago.

It was very nice to see their evident pleasure and interest at seeing the old uniform again.

On July 25th General Elrington, whom we were all pleased to see looking so hale and hearty, presented the Battalion with their S.A. Medals.

On October 16th the Tower detachment rejoined headquarters at Chatham and we once more became a complete battalion.

On November 29th we again made an excursion to London to line the streets on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen of Italy, and the only pleasant recollection which stands out in relief from a long, cold and tiring day, is the vision of the beautiful and charming face of the Queen of Italy.

In December Jerry Stephens, much to our regret, left us for the Antipodes, whither he has gone as A.D.C. to Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. In the meantime we had been reinforced by the rejoining from South Africa of Digby and Meysey-Thompson, and of Innes from the 1st Battalion.

In October Spence went on leave from us, never to return, but we feel sure he will not forget the old green jacket even when he surveys himself in his new Yeomanry splendour.

The matrimonial wave which has passed over the Regiment, and, indeed, over the whole Army, since the war, has claimed two victims from us in Cooke and Bernard. They have our best wishes in their new state.

Having been without a Second-in-Command since Wilson left us, we were very pleased to welcome King-Salter from a Staff appointment in India. Of other changes amongst the *personnel* of the officers during 1903 must be mentioned Hollond, who has been seconded

as A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Cooke, who has gone as Adjutant to the London Rifle Brigade.

Here ends the tale of an uneventful year.

But we cannot conclude without expressing our sympathy with the 1st Battalion at the extremely bad luck which pursued them in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament. After their splendid display against the 18th Hussars we were quite justified in thinking their chances of winning the Cup were very rosy, but a series of misfortunes then overtook them, which made it impossible for them to maintain the form they had displayed against the 18th Hussars. The many of us who saw the match between the 1st Battalion and the 17th Lancers will never forget the thrilling excitement we experienced, and our sorrow for the defeat of the 1st Battalion is only equalled by our admiration for the splendid pluck of the 17th, who turned what, until the last moment, appeared to be a certain defeat, into a gallant victory. That they won the final tie very comfortably was naturally a source of great gratification to us all.

With all best wishes for 1904 to all Riflemen, past and present.

We are,

Yours ever,

4 B. R. B.

N.C.O.'s, 1ST BATTALION.

DEAR EDITOR,

Perhaps a brief account of the doings of the Sergeants of this Battalion may be of interest to some of the numerous readers of our well-known CHRONICLE.

The year 1903 has been full of little surprises to most of us stationed at this fashionable seaside resort. The idea would seem to most to be an embodiment of "Heaven is our home," but to our surprise and disgust, hardly had we settled down to peace soldiering, when Salisbury Plain cast its withering blight upon our bright prospects. Nevertheless, we consoled ourselves with the thoughts of former happy times we had spent under canvas, and visions of cricket, camp-fires, smoking-concerts, &c., loomed vividly on our mental horizon. None of us had the faintest conception of what the peace training (so called) of a soldier meant in 1903, but now, when all is past and gone, we are sadder and wiser men.

The one idea, apparently, of Battalion training was to make ourselves invisible, and we have now come to the conclusion, after two months of the process, that H. G. Wells' "Invisible Man," compared to a Rifleman, is absolutely not in it; even the tricks of the wily Boer would fade into insignificance compared to that of the trained British Soldier, who under the stress of fight, is expected to remove himself from

the face of the earth, that is to say, after Battalion training. Upon the command, "the Battalion will crawl," without a sign, without a sound, 800 Officers and Riflemen are lost to view, modern Korahs. Africa was an advertisement: Salisbury Plain a tomb.

The Battalion chiropodist, a man of science, found to his disgust that no longer was his office a sinecure, for from early morn to dewy eve, instead of cutting corns he extracted thorns from the knees of his unfortunate crawling comrades. Oh, Sidbury Hill! Oh, Bregnerston Downs! What tales could ye unfold!

As regards sports and pastimes we have but little to note. Several very enjoyable games of Hockey were played with the Officers, the casualties being on the average slight. The Hockey team covered us with glory and the neighbourhood with mud, and in the full expectation of a nice quiet time in front of us we returned to Portsmouth.

Nothing occurred worth recording during our short stay at our sea-side home, but upon the Battalion assembling again on the Plain for Army Corps Manœuvres we experienced one dark and lonesome night, the essence of a South African storm. A waterspout, accompanied by a perfect tornado struck the camp, and in a moment, marquees, tents, barrels of beer, and cases of whisky were floating out into the dim distance, amid a whirl of wind and water. The tents were recovered but the liquors faded.

How alluring are the products of the brewer to the weary and wet military man—he drinks and joy comes upon him. In the dimly-lit lines of the left half Battalion a slowly revolving chain of human beings, slaves of Bacchus, bowed in adoration, and "Strong," the ministering priest who, with bared

head, received the sacrificial coins from the hands of earnest worshippers, so earnest, indeed, that again and yet again they appeared, and the offerings grew with great rapidity, whereat the face of the high priest became wreathed with great joy.

The gratifying information is now to hand that we are likely to make a rather extended tour, a kind of glorified Grand Tour, combined with a Pleasure (?) Cruise as it were—to the Mediterranean and elsewhere—to last about three years. No doubt most of us will come back with judgment greatly ripened and experiences gained, so that we shall be known among the common and untravelled portion of the British Land Forces as the Giddy Cosmopolitans.

Yours truly,

N.C.O., 1 B. R. B.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT MEETING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, 1903.

THE meeting, which was most successfully brought off in the Hambledon country, near Waterlooville, over a very nice line of country, was witnessed by quite a crowd and amongst the number were a considerable number of past and present Riflemen, who were most hospitably entertained at luncheon by the 1st Battalion, and, as Sergeant Grandy was the caterer, needless to say the arrangements were as excellent as possible.

Originally the events were to have been decided on March 12th, but the flooded state of the country compelled us to make a postponement to the above date. The Regimental Point to Point Race came first and eleven turned out. Lieut.-Colonel A. Jenkins winning easily from Captain Gosling, with Mr. Hargreaves third. Unfortunately, Captains Bell and Buller owing to a motor car accident, failed to reach the starting post in time, so we were unable to see if Laird II. was as good a hunter as he had proved himself to be a race-horse.

The Farmer's Race was run after lunch, and a capital race resulted in Mr. Pollock winning, after an exciting finish, by two lengths from Mr. J. H. Stratton, with Mr. H. Stratton close up third.

The Open Race resulted in an easy victory for Mr. Clark, with Mr. Macartney, Royal Fusiliers, second, and Lieut. Koe, R.N., third.

This ended a most sporting meeting, and it only remains to tender our best thanks to both the Masters of the Hambledon, to Mr. G. Prior, and Captain Bayley, R.N., for their kindness in helping Captain Alexander to get such a good line, and also to all the farmers over whose land we ran, and who did everything they could to ensure the success of the meeting.

Stewards.—Captain Standish, M.F.H., Mr. Whalley Tooker, M.F.H., Captain Bayley, R.N., Mr. G. P. Prior, Captain Alexander, Major R. B. Stephens and Captain Salmon.

Judge.—Colonel Mends.

Starter.—Mr. G. Prior.

First Race, 1 p.m.

(1) THE R.B. POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

A Challenge Cup for horses *bona fide* the property of Officers serving in the Regiment. About 4 miles; catch weights, 13 st. or over. The race to include the race for Captain Alexander's Silver Horse, open to Officers who have served in the 1st R.B. since October 1st, 1899. The first of such Officers to complete the course to be winner of the Horse.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Jenkins, ch g Prater by Xain-							
trailles, Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Captain G. B. Gosling's g g Smuggler, Owner	...						2
Mr. Hargreave's b g, Owner	...	...	..	..	..	..	3

Also ran: Captain E. Bell's ch m Queenie, Hon. G. Grosvenor; Captain M. Buller's b g Laird II., Owner (started late); Mr. L. Buxton's b g Barrington, Owner; Captain Hon. H. Dawnay's ch g Eloquence, Owner; Captain J. Innes' ch g Tarquin, Owner; Mr. Jenkinson's b g Chance, Owner; Major Long's b g Dick, Owner; Captain Salmon's bl m Susan, Owner; Major R. B. Stephen's ch g Gold Dust, Owner.

(2) FARMERS' RACE.

For a Cup presented by the Officers of the Rifle Brigade open to *bona fide* hunters the property of farmers residing in the Hambledon country, E. and W. To be ridden by those qualified to enter; catch weights 12 st. 7 lbs. or over. About 3½ miles.

Mr. Pollock's b g, Owner	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Phillip Stratton's b g Nabot, 5 years, Owner	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. H. Stratton ch m Reckless, Owner	...	...	...	...	3
Six ran.					

(3) A SWEEPSTAKES.

Open to Subscribers and Members, Hambledon Hunt, E. and W., and Officers, Army and Navy, £1 each. Second to save his stake. Stakes to winner. Catchweights 12 st. 7 lbs. and over. About 3½ miles.

Mr. Clark's b m Nimble, Mr. G. Clark	...	...	...	1
Mr. Macartney's, R.F., b g by Rochfest dam by Lord Hastings, Owner	...	...	...	2
Lieut. Koe's, R.N., b g Cowley Father, Owner	...	...	...	3

Also ran : Captain E. Bell's br m La Padrona, (Owner); Captain E. Bell's ch m Mushli (Hon. G. Grosvenor); Lieut.-Cayley's, R.N., b g Kambore (Owner); Captain G. B. Gosling's ch g Fenian (Owner); Mr. Gordon Halswell's Anxiety (Owner); Mr. C. E. P. Long's Mills (Owner); Mr. Freeborough's b g Bounce (Owner); Mr. Baber's r g (Owner); Captain Godfrey Heseltine's (Carbineers) b m Banbury Lass (Owner); Captain J. Innes' ch g Tarquin (Owner).

POLO.

1ST BATTALION.

No sooner had the Battalion arrived from South Africa than the project of entering a team in the Inter-Regimental Tournament was entertained, and with so strong a combination as Gosling, Morris, Bell and Boden available, we had hopes of carrying off the Cup. Time was short, for all the ponies had to be purchased, the Portsmouth Polo Club had to be resuscitated, and matters were further complicated by the move of the Battalion to Salisbury Plain on June 1st. All these difficulties were surmounted however, a good lot of ponies got together and practice matches against Cirencester, Blackmore Vale and the Staff College Polo Clubs were played, with fairly promising results.

What proved our undoing, however, was a rule introduced this year, that the team should be limited to twenty ponies which were to be nominated by the Committee by May 20th, and that of these twenty ponies fifteen only were to be played throughout the tournament, and no matter how many of them might be lamed or otherwise incapacitated they could not be replaced by others.

This rule was said to be instituted by a benevolent Commander-in-Chief in his solicitude to save the pockets of officers, but if, as happened to us, a good many ponies were lamed, and only a few left to bear the brunt as the final was approached, one rather fails to see where the benevolence comes in. Besides, on

May 20th our ponies had only been so recently got together it was impossible to decide which were the right ponies to nominate, or indeed, which were best suited to each player.

The first match was against the 18th Hussars, and was played on the Staff College ground at Wellington College. It resulted in a somewhat unexpected victory for us by 10 goals to love. The score can, however, hardly be said to give a correct idea of the game, for up to the end of the fourth turn it was a hard game, in fact, pronounced by one of the team as one of the hardest and most trying he had ever played in. But all were playing in their very best form, hence the result.

The next match was against the 13th Hussars, at Aldershot, which we won comfortably by 9 goals to 1. This was a very easy match for us, as our opponents lacked combination and were not nearly so good a side as the 18th Hussars. Unfortunately, towards the end of the game Morris had a nasty fall and severely injured his right arm. This was not the only misfortune, for the ground was very hard and rough, and some of the ponies did not get over the effects of it.

Having won this match we were now entitled to go to Hurlingham for the semi-final, in which we were drawn against the 17th Lancers. Meanwhile, Morris's arm was giving us all a great deal of anxiety, for it had taken to festering, thereby causing him a good deal of pain, and up to the morning of the match his doctor had forbidden him to play. However, that morning it was decided to play him because a substitute would have been of little use on strange ponies, though, of course, he would play under a great disadvantage. Our ponies, through various reasons, were now reduced to

two per player, leaving only two odd ones in case of accidents.

We got on all right up till the end of the penultimate *chukker*, when the score stood at 6-4 in our favour. But in the sixth *chukker* our ponies were so done that our attack lost its sting, and the 17th, splendidly kept together by Haig, having all through played a fine game, rolled up our defence and won by 7 goals to 6. They afterwards beat the Blues and won the Cup, and very well they deserve their victory.

3RD BATTALION.

So far 1903 has not been a successful year for the 3rd Battalion. Somehow we never seemed to get going till it was too late, and the best games we played were in the Regimental, when we had no earthly chance. Polo for this year really began at Umballa in November, 1902, when we were waiting for orders to move out for the dullest and most uninstructive manœuvres that any of us have ever taken part in. Paley rejoined from leave in November, and we immediately began playing matches on the dusty old ground at Umballa that some of us know so well. We had two clinking games with Patiala. This Native Team is a most sporting one to play with, and always do their best to give you, however weak you are, a good game. We also played the 11th Bengal Lancers. We entered for the championship at Delhi, but drawing Ulwar (the eventual winners) in the first round, and the ponies and the players being

out of condition, we scratched. Shawe arrived in December. At Delhi we played a good game with the Blues, two goals all, and Sturgis sold a pony to one of them for a long price as the result. As soon as we got to Meerut everyone started polo in earnest, and the team, Buller (1), Bell (2), Shawe (3), and Paley (back), began to get ready for the Dehra Dun and Infantry tournaments. The former came off at Dehra in the middle of February. Owing to there being only three teams each team played the others in turn. We took the knock from both the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 2nd Goorkhas. The latter had an even better team than that which gave our champion team of 1900 such a good game. However, we had a most delightful time at Dehra, which is a lovely little spot. The 2nd Goorkhas (the 60th Rifles Goorkhas) were most hospitable. From Dehra we travelled to Umballa, where we stayed a few days with the 12th Lancers, and gave a few exhibition games of polo, and then on to Lahore for the Infantry. This year there was a very good entry. Our old friends the Queens (holders), Somersets, Gordons, Irish Rifles, South Wales Borderers, 60th, 2nd Goorkhas, and ourselves. We hired the racecourse enclosure, and lived in the three tiny dressing and weighing rooms in the stand, our ponies being in the stables. This is a most convenient arrangement, as the polo ground is only fifteen yards off, and naturally the racecourse is there, too, for trotting on. Most of the other teams lived at Mean Meer, three miles away, with the 24th. We really flatter ourselves that we were quite popular, as we were able to do a lot of entertaining during the tournament. The Battalion drew the Queens (winners) in the first round; we were beaten. In the first three chukkers all went well, and then something happened,

and the Queens had collared us. It was very disappointing, and to this day one at least of the team does not understand how we were beaten by the Queens. Glasgow, the latter's Captain, told Paley, even after their exciting final with the Goorkhas, that in no match were they so really kept going to the last as they were by us. Buller played exceptionally well, especially as he had a very experienced and first-class back to compete with. Matthew Bell played hard the whole time, and considering that he had just completed a go of fever, Shawe was excellent.

The tournament was won by the Queens, who defeated the Goorkhas in the final. A rather curious incident occurred in the final: at the end of the thirty minutes the score was level; the goals were then widened, and the game started again. Just as the Goorkhas were attacking the Queens, the latter's No. 2 elected to fall off, an absolute voluntary. He sat on the ground for about thirty seconds, and the umpire very improperly and foolishly stopped the game. Creek, the volunteer, was in no way hurt, and was at least fifty yards from the ball when he fell off. However, the ball was brought right back from the Queens' fifty yards line to the Goorkhas' fifty and thrown in. The Queens immediately got on, hit it through, and won the tournament. The whole thing was a sheer piece of bad luck for the Goorkhas.

As soon as the Infantry tournament was over we hurried back to Meerut for the Regimental. We drew the 12th Lancers in the first round, and had a grand game. Everyone was at his best, especially Matthew Bell, who played like a book, and we beat them by 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries fairly and squarely, and it was not right that the

reporter should have said that the 12th were unlucky to lose owing to the ball hitting the wrong side of the post. The goal was saved by the back leaning some way out of his saddle and just shoving it out of the goal. There happens to have been a photo taken of the very incident. We drew the 15th Hussars in the ante-final. Sammy Rickman played 3 in this match as Shawe had had a bad fall in the match against the 12th, but had most pluckily finished the game. Sammy had not played for a year, but for the first three chukkers he was first class ; after that he was done to the wide world. The 15th were a strong team and beautifully mounted, but we made them gallop. Score, 7 goals 5 subsidiaries to 2 goals 3 subsidiaries. We were quite satisfied with ourselves. The Regimental finished tournament polo for the season. During the hot weather there were several little local tournaments in Meerut, in which Bell, Shawe, de Moleyns, and Prittie all distinguished themselves. Matthew Bell went to Somaliland in July. He will be a great loss to us. He is always keen, and takes the greatest trouble over himself and ponies. As we write, the hot weather is departing, and we are looking forward to a tournament here in Meerut in the second week of November, and one at Dehra a fortnight later. The Colonel is very keen about our polo, and is always doing all he can to assist us in our endeavours to do something for the credit of the Regiment. Ponies are our trouble, even more than the players ; they are very scarce and very expensive. It may interest old 3rd Battalion polo players to hear that Smiler is still the best of the lot, and as good as anything in Meerut, and that Mahomed Khan, Lustre, Bustard, Yokel, and Fortigen are still going. Squib has just been sold, and Khalid, the very

first pony ever bought by the Club, China, and Tomboy had to be shot last June. Khalil, Bakemeats, Friday, and Flash are still with us, but are not playing polo. It was naturally a great disappointment to us that the 1st Battalion did not win the Regimental at home, especially as three of the team used to belong to us, but we wish them the best of luck next time, and only wish they would lend us the Goose for a month or two this cold weather.

GYMNASICS.

3RD BATTALION.

Great credit is due to Sergeant Staines, the senior instructor, for an excellent gymnastic show that came off in our theatre on September 25th and 26th. There being a large amount of talent in the Battalion, about twelve instructors, and a big squad of good men, it was easy enough to get together a good troupe, in spite of the absence of several on detachment at Kailana and Delhi.

The programme consisted of exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, slack wire and trapeze, also some club swinging with lighted clubs. The horizontal bar work was perhaps the best of a very good performance. Sergeant Staines and Acting-Corporals Simpson and Carroll worked wonderfully well and very hard. The two clowns, Rifleman Mills and Bugler Quinton, also did well.

ATHLETICS. DEPÔT.

PERFORMANCES OF SERGEANT MOORE, RIFLE BRIGADE, 1903.

Trinity Benefit Society Sports, Fareham.—Half mile, open, 2nd. Two miles, open, 1st.

Army and Navy Athletic Meeting, Portsmouth.—Half mile, open to Army, 2nd. One mile, open to Army, 1st. Half mile championship, open to Army and Navy, 3rd.

Royal Naval Depôt Sports.—Half mile, open to garrison, 3rd.

R.M.L.I. Sports, Gosport.—One mile, open to garrison, 1st.

R.A.M.C. Sports, Netley.—One mile, open to garrison, 1st.

West Ham United Football Club Sports, Canning Town.—Five miles, open handicap, 1st.

Portsmouth Football Club Sports.—Two miles drill order race, open to Army and Navy, 1st.

Army Athletic Meeting, Aldershot.—One mile, 1st. Three miles, 1st.

H.M.S. Excellent Sports.—Half mile, open to garrison, 2nd.

CRICKET. 2ND BATTALION.

EGYPTIAN CRICKET CUP COMPETITION.

In the first round the Battalion met a combined team of the R.A. and R.E., and defeated them by 64 runs.

In the second round the Battalion met the 1st Battalion H.L.I., and were beaten by 8 wickets.

BATTALION SHIELD COMPETITION.

Played on the League system, and "D" Company came out winners. Position of Companies :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
"D" Company	... 7	... 7	... —	... 14
"C" Company	... 7	... 6	... 1	... 12
"B" Company	... 7	... 5	... 2	... 10
"F" Company	... 7	... 4	... 3	... 8
"H" Company	... 7	... 3	... 4	... 6
"E" Company	... 7	... 2	... 5	... 4
"A" Company	... 7	... 1	... 6	... 2
"G" Company	... 7	... —	... 7	... —

A Presentation Bat was given for the best batting average, and a Presentation ball for the best bowling average.

Acting-Corporal Weller of "C" Company came out with the best batting average of 25·6, and Rifleman Davis of "D" Company came out with the best bowling average of 3·78.

4TH BATTALION.

The cricket season of 1903 seemed, on our return from South Africa, to be full of bright prospects, as with Knox, Creed, Hollond, Stephens, Gilliat, Sloggett and Howard all available, there appeared to be a certainty of putting a fairly strong side in the field. However, the fates were all against us and though, through the courtesy of the Rochester Cricket Club, we always had a ground to play on, yet it was very seldom used, and the number of abandoned games greatly exceeded the number of those played.

The primary reason of this was, of course, the impossible cricket weather which, combined with the

sending of half the battalion to the Tower, and the unusual military activity, caused the season of 1903 to be looked back upon with little satisfaction.

We played altogether seven matches, defeating the R.A. Sheerness and 43rd Light Infantry, drawing our matches with the Royal Engineers, R.M.L.I., and Harrow's 2nd XI., and being beaten by the 5th Fusiliers and the 43rd (return match).

To pass to individual performances, Gilliat made a fine 122 against the 43rd, Knox on the same day making 69, thus causing our biggest win. Howard played an invaluable innings of 49 out of a total of 76, at Sheerness, on an extremely difficult wicket, on which Sloggett afterwards secured 7 wickets for 12 runs. Hollond made 45 at Harrow, where also Sloggett and Prittie made runs. Rifleman Trinder bowling well on that day.

Drawing our match with the R.E. was, perhaps, our best performance, though our opponents were not nearly at full strength, being without Wyatt, their crack bowler; but after two full days' cricket, time saved us from defeat. Knox and Colonel Leslie batting for nearly the last half hour. Howard, Creed and Gilliat, also made runs in this match, the last-named also performing the hat trick in the Sapper's second innings.

Most of the bowling during the season was done by Sloggett and Gilliat, both of whom bowled very steadily all through, while Howard, Rifleman Trinder and Stephens, when he played, were their ablest supporters.

Mention should also be made of Prittie, who satisfactorily filled the arduous and thankless post of wicket-keeper; the way in which he placed some part of his

body in front of a certain bowler's fast and very wild deliveries, being little short of miraculous.

Bugle-Major Lee, Sergeant Newman, Riflemen Hughes, Catling, Mills and Trinder, all gave assistance to the side.

Most of the cricketers in the Battalion managed to play a good many times for the "Green Jackets" and other clubs, and many individuals probably look back upon the past cricket season with some satisfaction, so we will leave it at that, and merely wish for better luck next year for the Battalion Cricket Club.

FOOTBALL, 1902-1903.

2ND BATTALION.

CAIRO SHIELD COMPETITION.

The Battalion met the 1st Battalion H. L. I., and were beaten by 1 goal to *nil*.

ALEXANDRIA FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(“Open to all Egypt.”)

The Battalion entered two teams. Twenty teams competed; the prizes were five Gold and five Silver Medals. The Battalion's No. 2 team were defeated by a team of the 1st Battalion H.L.I. by 3 goals to *nil*. The Battalion's No. 1 team came out winners of the Gold Medals after defeating the 2nd Battalion R. Berks, 11th Hussars, R. Engineers, and in the Final the Civilians, (the A.F. Club), defeating the latter by 1 minor to *nil* after a very hard game.

No. 1 team : Riflemen Street (Captain), Jones, Sullivan, Rodick, and Smith.

The Battalion Football Cup was won by "D" Company, "H" Company runners up.

3RD BATTALION.

Very few games of interest have been played this year as, owing to the Delhi Durbar, we did not enter a team for the Bengal Punjab Cup, and no start was made till we returned to Meerut in the middle of January.

Several Company games were played against Companies of the Welsh Fusiliers in the end of January and February, before the latter went up to the hills ; and the Sergeants and Corporals were energetic in playing the N.C.O.'s of the Welsh Fusiliers and the Artillery.

THE SHIELD TIES.

The annual inter-Company football ties were played off this year in February and March. The Shield was won by "D" Company. The following table shows the results of the matches :—

1st Round.

"F" Company	beat	"E" Company	1 goal	to 0.
"D" "	"	"G"	"	2 goals to 0.
"H" "	"	"B"	"	6 " " 0.
"A" "	"	"C"	"	1 " " 0.
"F" "	"	Band	"	2 " " 0.

2nd Round.

"D" Company	beat	"A" Company	1 goal	to 0.
"F" "	"	"H"	"	1 " " 0.

Final.

"D" Company played "F" Company, result a draw.

"D" ,,, replayed and beat "F" Company, 2 goals to 0.

Account of Final.

Two matches were necessary to decide the Final, the first played on March 6 resulted in a draw, nothing being scored on either side. It was a keenly contested game, and attracted a large and enthusiastic audience.

The following represented "D" Company : Punt (goal), Richards, Frost (backs), Reed, Percival, Budgen (half-backs), Kilroy, Quick, Callaghan, Warren, Hughes (forwards).

FOOTBALL AT KAILANA.

Two American tournaments were played at Kailana during the summer, for the first of which six sections entered, and for the second, seven sections. In the first of these No. 6 section of "G" Company R.B. were second, the winners being the 15th Hussars. The second tournament was easily won by "G" Company without the loss of a game.

"G" Company's team was as follows : Grace (goal), Loasby, Hubbard (backs), Wooding, Higgins, Veneer (half-backs), Murray, Ellis, Bees, Blunt, Hall (forwards).

HOCKEY.**8TH BATTALION.**

A good deal of hockey was played at Meerut in February and May. Besides various inter-Company games, the N.C.O.'s got up several matches against the N.C.O.'s of the 15th Hussars and Artillery, and as a rule won.

Of the Companies perhaps "C," "D," "F," and "H" had the best teams and showed the greatest keenness. "D" Company while at Delhi often used to send a team into Meerut to play "F" and "H" Companies, and *vice versa*, and "D" Company also played nearly every day in the Fort during the hot weather.

HOCKEY AT KAILANA.

"E" and "G" Companies played a good many matches against the various detachments at Kailana this hot weather.

Two American tournaments were played, in which Nos. 5 and 6 sections "E" and "G" Companies R.B., and their attached, were most successful. "E" Company was second in the first tournament, which took place in May, being beaten by 15th Hussars after three drawn games (! !) by 2 goals to 1.

"G" Company's team was as follows: Grace (goal), Loasby, Veneer (backs), Acting-Corporal Goode, Corde-roy, Wooding (half-backs), Hall, Higgins, Acting-Corporal Jenkins, Acting-Sergeant Nicholls, Acting-Corporal Farris (forwards).

The officers played several matches against the 15th Hussars and the 6th Jats, the latter having an exceptionally good team. We were seldom able to raise more than three or four officers, the most regular being Philpot, Ovey, and Sherston, while Couper, too, turned out occasionally, and Paley very often played with his Company in Delhi.

We usually managed to defeat the 15th Hussars, but the 6th Jats were too much for us, except on one occasion, when we won by 1 goal.

Regimental Record, 1903.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrossa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum."

1st Bn. ..	<i>Portsmouth.</i>	3rd Bn. ..	..	..	Moorut.	Depôt ..	<i>Gosport (temp.).</i>
2nd ,,	<i>Egypt.</i>	4th ,,	..	..	<i>Chatham.</i>		

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., S. Gds., A. S. Corps, and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dms, High. L. I., and R. Dub. Fus., A.D.C., s. 29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., K.C.B. 1st Bn. 1 May 91
28 Feb. 89

Colonels Commandant—contd.

Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C. B., 4th Bn. 26 Jan. 92	17 July 90
Ross, Gen. Sir J., G.C.B., [R.] 3rd Bn. 29 July 03	6 Feb. 95
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) Sir J. R., K.C.B., [R.] 2nd Bn. 29 July 03	29 Nov. 90

*Lt.-Colonels. (4)**Majors—contd**Captains—contd.**Captains—contd.*

8 Cockburn, G., D.S.O. s. **V. G. Congreve, W. N., M.V.O.** 21 Dec. 01
15 Oct. 01 29 Nov. 00
29 Nov. 00
4 Leslie, G. F. 1 Dec. 01 2 Dawson, E.A.F. 16 July 02
29 Nov. 00
2 Wilson, H. F. M. 7 Nov. 02 29 Nov. 00
29 Nov. 00
1 Jenkins, A. E. 16 Dec. 03 7 Nov. 02
22 Aug. 02 1 Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O. 16 Apr. 03

1 Long, S.C., p.s.c. 31 Dec. 97	s. Cox, P. G. A. 15 Aug. 00
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00	bt. maj. 22 Aug. 02
f.o. Harman, G. M. N., D.S.O. 1 Jan. 98	d. 4 Ellis, G. M. A. 15 Aug. 00
3 Hemmiker, C. H. C. Lord 25 May 98	1 Kennard, A. C. H. 30 Aug. 00
s.c. 2 Gough, J. E. (spec. serv. <i>Somaliland</i>) 5 Dec. 98	1 Salmon, G. N. 31 Aug. 00
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00	1 Bell, E. W. 5 Dec. 00
4 Gosling, G. B. 10 Dec. 98	4 Thornton, L. H. 5 Feb. 01
s.c. Paley, G. 28 Dec. 98	5 Burnett-Stuart, J. T., D.S.O. 20 Feb. 01
5 Morris, Hon. G. H. p.s.c. 16 Aug. 99	v. Cooke, B. H. H. 20 Feb. 01
v. Kerr-Pearse, R. A. T. 16 Aug. 99	s. Hollond, S. E. 20 Feb. 01
3 Thresher, J. H. 16 Aug. 99	f.o. Harington, J. 6 Mar. 01
s. Baker-Carr, R. G. T., M.V.O. 30 Aug. 95	2 Byrne, G. B. 18 Mar. 01
1 Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c. 16 Dec. 03	Oldfield, B. G. R. 18 Mar. 01
5 Dec. 98	f.o. Bright, R. G. T., C.M.G. 16 Dec. 99
bt. lt.-col. 8 July 99	1 Boden, A. D. 16 Dec. 99

*Majors. (4)**Captains. (24)**Captains—contd.**Captains—contd.*

2nd in Command. s. Green-Wilkinson, L. F. 10 Feb. 95
2 Nicoll, L. J. 15 Oct. 01 28 July 97
3 Couper, V. A. 1 Dec. 01 bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
15 Oct. 97
4 King-Salter, H. P., p.s.c. 16 Apr. 03 28 Sept. 98
s. Patton-Bethune, D. E. B. 1 Mar. 95
1 Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 18 Sept. 95
s. Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 18 Mar. 96
s. Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 1 Sept. 96
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00

4 Wingfield Digby, W. R. 7 Apr. 00	s. Cuninghame, Sir T. A. A.M., Bt., D.S.O. 18 Jan. 02
2 Stephens, R. B. 26 July 97	3 Paley, A. T. 18 Jan. 02
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00	Stephens, G. E. B. 21 Jan. 02
d. 3 Cowell, A. V. J. 26 July 99	m. Harman, A. R. 22 Jan. 02
14 Ferguson, A. G. 2 Feb. 01	3 MacLachlan, R. C., adjt. 24 Apr. 00
4 Yardle-Buller, Hon. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 15 Oct. 01	4 Knox, C. W. 28 July 97
s. Wilson, H. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 1 Dec. 01	v. Ross, H. D. 13 Aug. 97
bt. lt.-col. 2 Dec. 01	4 Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B.S., M.V.O. 1 Dec. 97

*Majors. (12)**Captains. (24)**Captains—contd.**Captains—contd.*

3 Parker, W. F. 8 Jan. 99
2 Jenner, A. V., D.S.O. 2 Aug. 99
bt. lt.-col. 26 June 02
2 Petre, H. C. 16 Dec. 99
d. 1 Ferguson, A. G. 2 Feb. 01
4 Yardle-Buller, Hon. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 15 Oct. 01
s. Wilson, H. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 1 Dec. 01
bt. lt.-col. 2 Dec. 01

2 Heriot-Maitland, J. D., D.S.O., adjt. 3 Feb. 00	s. Clarke, C. H. G. M. 7 Apr. 00
1 Alexander, R. 19 July 97	4 Wingfield Digby, W. R. 7 Apr. 00
Thesiger, G. H., p.s.c. 26 July 97	2 Stephens, R. B. 26 July 97
bt. lt.-col. 29 Nov. 00	3 Cowell, A. V. J. 26 July 99
d. 2 Stephens, R. B. 26 July 97	4 Knox, C. W. 28 July 97
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00	v. Ross, H. D. 13 Aug. 97
d. 3 Cowell, A. V. J. 26 July 99	4 Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B.S., M.V.O. 1 Dec. 97
14 Ferguson, C. W. 28 July 97	5 Bell, M. G. E. 9 Aug. 00
v. Ross, H. D. 13 Aug. 97	
4 Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B.S., M.V.O. 1 Dec. 97	

EXTRACT FROM ARMY LIST.

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Captains—contd.

3Dorrien-Smith, A. A. <i>D.S.O.</i>	22Jan.02
2Baker-Carr, C. D'A., B. S.	22Jan.02
4Meysey-Thompson, H. J.	14June02
<i>Lieutenants. (37)</i>	
1Grant, R. F. S., <i>D.S.O.</i>	3Apr.00
3Shawe, C.	6Apr.00
2Harrison, C. E.	7Apr.00
3Seymour, W.W.	7Apr.00
2Davies, W. E.	7Apr.00
<i>Wood, D.</i>	18Apr.00
4Buxton, J. L.	24Apr.00
3Solly-Flood, R. E.	24Apr.00
s. 4Bond, A. A. G.	27July00
<i>Graham, R. G.</i>	1Aug.00
1Powell, E. B.	1Aug.00
1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., <i>D.S.O., adjt.</i>	1Aug.00
d. 1Dunaresq, H. W.	9Aug.00
3Wollaston, F. H. A.	24Oct.00
d. 3Nugent F. H.	18Dec.00
2Basset, W. F.	18Dec.00
3Helyar, M. H.	5Feb.01
2Blacker, F. St. J.	18Feb.01
3Sturgis, H. R.	20Feb.01
1Lindsay, G. M.	22Feb.01
2Verney, R.	6Mar.01
2Wilson, H. M.	18Mar.01
<i>Jenkinson, J. B.</i>	18Mar.01
2Coke, Hon. E.	18Mar.01
2Stephenson, H. R.	18Mar.01

Lieutenants—contd.

1Dick-Cunyngham, G. A.	18Mar.01
1Weld-Forester, Hon. E. A. C.	30Apr.01
3Prittie, Hon. F. R. D.	28May01
4Johnstone, C.J.	5Nov.01
3Somerville, H.F.	5Nov.01
3Spencer, J. A. W.	6 Jan.02
4Hargreaves A. K.	15Jan.02
3Buller, H. C.	18Jan.02
3Meade-Waldo, E. R.	21Jan.02
1Grosvenor, Hon. G.	22Jan.02
1Alexander, B.	22Jan.02
1Brand, Hon. R.	22Jan.02
2Vivian, A. H.	22Jan.02
1Follett, R. S.	3Feb.02
3Baring, T. E.	25June02
4Burrowes, R. P.	21July02
<i>2nd Lieutenants. (24)</i>	
1Prescott-Westcar, W. V. L.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01
2Starkey, J. H.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01
4Gilliat, O. C. S.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01
1Pryce, H. B. M.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01
3Philpot, F.G.H.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01
1Lane, G. E. W.	9Mar.01
	8Jan.01

2nd Lieuts.—contd.

2Crosbie, J.P.G.	9Mar.01
1Sloggett, A. J. H.	8Jan.01
	13Mar.01
4Buller, N. M.	3Apr.01
	8Jan.01
4Prittie, Hon. H. C.	4May01
3deMoleyns, R. P. A.	8May01
3Ovey, D.	8May01
2Tod, A. A.	11May01
2Wrottesley, H. E.	11May01
p. b. Ward, J. S.	22June01
2Trafford, S. W. J.	14Sept.01
4Sladen, G. C.	19Oct.01
4Ripley, E. G.	4Dec.01
4Lyttelton, Hon. J. C.	4Dec.01
4Pigot, R.	4Dec.01
3Davies, C. M.	4Dec.01
4Morris, T.H.P.	18Jan.02
4Swaine, W.H.P.	18Jan.02
4Howard, H. R. M.	18Jan.02
4Pakington, Hon. H. S.	18Jan.02
1Hubbard, G. N.	18Jan.02
4Scott, H. V.	15Feb.02
4Osborne, H. C. B.	19Mar.02
2Erdley Wilmot, Sir J. B.	7May02
3Sherston, S. A.	7May02

2nd Lieuts.—contd.

2Walpole, R. S. H.	21June02
(1) Bernard, D. J. C. K.	22Oct.02
2Dimsdale, E.C.	22Oct.02
(2) Leake R. H.	22Oct.02
(2) Jones-Vaughan, H.T.C.	22Oct.02
(1) Wingfield, Hon. M. A.	22Oct.02

Adjutants.

2Heriot-Maitland, J. D., <i>D.S.O., capt.</i>	21Nov.00
3MacLachlan, R. C., <i>capt.</i>	6Mar.01
4Bernard, R. P. H., <i>capt.</i>	12Nov.01
1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., <i>D.S.O., lt.</i>	17July03

Quartermasters.

m Wadham, W.	19Feb.87
hon. m.	1Jan.03
2White, A.	5May97
hon. capt.	22Aug.02
3Davies, W. H., hon. lt.	9Nov.98
1Morrish, W., hon. lt.	28Aug.01
m Sherman, W., hon. lt.	3May02
4Knott, J., hon. lt.	2May03
m Morgan, E. E., hon. lt.	1July03

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January 1904.)

RECORD, 1903.

1ST BATTALION.

January 27th, 1903.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain Hon. J. Crichton, Captain B. G. R. Oldfield, and Lieutenant Boyd Alexander posted to Battalion pending absorption.

March 27th.—A Guard of Honour, consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Sergeants, and 100 rank and file, were at the Harbour Station, Portsmouth, at 11.15 a.m. for the reception of His Highness the Colonel-in-Chief.

The following Officers and N.C.O. qualified at a recent examination held at the School of Musketry, Hythe: Lieutenant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O. (distinguished), Lieutenant E. B. Powell, and Sergeant Wyles (distinguished).

March 30th.—His Royal Highness The Colonel-in-Chief intimated to the Commanding Officer his approval and complete satisfaction at the smartness and appearance of the Guard of Honour found by the Battalion on the 27th inst.

April 16th.—Major Radclyffe, D.S.O., promoted Major, and posted to Battalion.

April 18th.—Lieutenant Dumaresq posted to Rifle Depôt.

April 19th.—Captain Salmon joined Battalion from Rifle Depôt.

May 29th.—Battalion proceeded to Parkhouse Camp, Salisbury Plain, for Battalion training.

July 1st.—Battalion commenced Brigade training.

July 4th.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated June 12th, 1903, is published for information: "Captain G. P. Tharp retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Art. 509 R.W., October 26th, 1900, dated June 13th, 1903."

July 10th.—Captain A. S. E. Annesley retired.

July 17th.—Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O., resigned Adjutancy, and posted to 4th Battalion.

Lieutenant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O., appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. A. Innes.

Second-Lieutenant M. E. Rayner retired.

August 1st.—Captain B. G. R. Oldfield posted as Adjutant to 4th Battalion Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

Battalion returned to Portsmouth from Salisbury Plain.

August 10th.—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour for H.M. The King, under Captain R. Alexander, Lieutenant Hon. R. Brand, and Second-Lieutenant H. B. N. Pryce. Strength : 3 Officers, 4 Sergeants, and 100 rank and file, and the Band.

August 24th.—The Battalion took part in Grand Military Torchlight Tattoo at Portsmouth.

August 29th.—Battalion proceeded to Salisbury Plain.

August 31st.—Battalion commenced training with Second Army Corps.

September 3rd.—Colour-Sergeant L. Eastmead promoted Sergeant-Major, *vice* Sergeant-Major Lacey.

September 10th.—Battalion commenced Army Manœuvres.

September 20th.—Battalion returned to Portsmouth, and took over Victoria Barracks.

September 23rd.—A party of 50 Recruits joined from Rifle Dépôt.

December 12th.—A draft, consisting of 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 212 privates, and 2 women, proceeded to Egypt to join 2nd Battalion.

December 24th.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. W. Colville, C.B., having completed his period of service in command of the Battalion, placed on half pay, dated December 16th, 1903.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Jenkins to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Colville to half pay, dated December 16th, 1903.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed Second in Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins promoted.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.
Bandmaster C. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant M. Trippas.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. Churcher.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.

Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Coyne.

Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.

Band-Sergeant B. Bradshaw.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant W. J. Cakebread.

Officers'-Mess-Sergeant P. Shaw.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor S. J. Tomlins.

Staff-Armourer-Sergeant F. Howard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

- “ A ” Company, A. W. Beer.
- “ B ” Company, A. Smythe.
- “ C ” Company, P. Longden.
- “ D ” Company, G. Ashman.
- “ E ” Company, B. Oldfield.
- “ F ” Company, H. Westlake.
- “ G ” Company, H. Jacques.
- “ I ” Company, P. Witheridge.

WAR MEDALS.

Twenty-four Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 315 N.C.O.’s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor T. Tomlins.
Sergeant G. Andrews.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Four Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	11
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	14
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	46
One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	159
			—
Total ...	...	...	230

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged ...	...	...	...	59
Number re-engaged during the year			...	15

INCREASE.

From Home Battalion or Depôt	...	...	459
Enlisted at Headquarters	...	...	17
From other Corps	...	...	1
Joined from Desertion	...	...	12
From Battalion Abroad	...	...	10
From Army Reserve ...	...	...	1
			—
Total ...	...	...	500

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	128
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	21
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	95
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	15
To Auxiliary Forces	...	...	...	...	...	8
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	217
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	...	...	...	92
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	579

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 7 ; 2nd Class, 101 ; 3rd Class, 73.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 1 ; 2nd Class, 31 ; 3rd Class, 35.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Hythe, 1890
Major C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O.	Hythe, 1893
Captain F. G. Talbot, D.S.O.	Pachmarhi, 1893
Captain R. Alexander	Hythe, 1894
Captain A. D. Boden	Hythe, 1899
Captain E. W. Bell	Chunglagili, 1899
Captain Hon. J. A. Crichton	Hythe, 1900
Lieutenant E. B. Powell	Hythe, 1903
Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O.	Hythe, 1903
Lieutenant G. M. Lindsay	Hythe, 1903
Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester	Hythe, 1903
Lieutenant B. Alexander	Hythe,
Second-Lieutenant V. W. L. Prescott-Westcar	Hythe, 1901
Second-Lieutenant H. B. M. Pryce	Hythe, 1901
Second-Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane	Hythe, 1901
Second-Lieutenant G. N. Hubbard	Hythe, 1902
Second-Lieutenant D. J. C. K. Bernard	Hythe, 1901
No. 9611 Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small	Hythe, 1898
No. 3991 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher	Hythe, 1901
No. 7683 Colour-Sergeant G. Ashman	Hythe, 1894
No. 7688 Colour-Sergeant H. Westlake	Hythe, 1895
No. 9932 Colour-Sergeant A. W. Beer	Hythe, 1895
No. 8234 Colour-Sergeant B. Oldfield	Chunglagili, 1896
No. 9673 Colour-Sergeant A. Smythe	Hythe, 1903

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES (*continued*).

No. 8589	Colour-Sergeant H. Jacques	...	Chunglagili, 1900
No. 8486	Colour-Sergeant P. E. Longden	...	Hythe, 1903
No. 1970	Sergeant H. J. Hyett	...	Hythe, 1901
No. 578	Sergeant W. H. Wyles	...	Hythe, 1903
No. 852	Sergeant W. Taylor	...	Chunglagali, 1899
No. 4053	Acting-Sergeant A. Bates	...	Hythe, 1902

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

No. 8589	Colour-Sergeant H. Jacques.
No. 9882	Sergeant W. Harding.
No. 4947	Corporal G. Best.
No. 4998	Acting-Corporal F. Cobbold.
No. 4946	Rifleman T. Buckingham.
No. 5421	Rifleman T. Tapp.
No. 6726	Rifleman C. Smith.
No. 345	Rifleman A. Ley.
No. 5032	Rifleman C. Turner.
No. 5497	Rifleman R. Whitehead.
No. 5896	Rifleman Neale.

TELEGRAPHY CERTIFICATES.

No. 4877	Rifleman J. Maddock	...	Dublin
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SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Captain A. C. H. Kennard	Kasauli
Lieutenant E. B. Powell	Aldershot
No. 578 Sergeant W. H. Wyles	...	Aldershot,	1903
No. 7793 Corporal J. White	...	Aldershot,	1902
Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead	...	Aldershot,	1902

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

9675 Colour-Sergeant A. Smythe			
2927 Sergeant C. North			
4416 Sergeant A. Rump			
8732 Corporal A. Whittaker	...	...	Curragh, 1902
8451 Acting-Corporal F. Batt	...	...	Curragh, 1902
8756 Acting-Corporal T. Kirk	...	...	Curragh, 1902
8698 Acting-Corporal C. Edwards	...	...	Curragh, 1902
8421 Acting-Corporal N. Sawley	Curragh, 1902

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

8401 Acting-Corporal G. Lee	...	Chiropody	...	Portsmouth
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NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 27 ; Warrant Officers, 2 ; N.C.O.'s, 20 ; Riflemen, 74.
— Total, 123.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
9318	Rifleman H. Honeysett	Enteric Fever and Pneumonia	Portsmouth
8975	Rifleman C. Lawrence	Tubercle of Lung	Portsmouth
9025	Rifleman C. Matthews	Enteric Fever	Portsmouth

2ND BATTALION.

January 5th, 1903. Second-Lieutenant E. C. Dimsdale joined on posting.

February 17th. The Battalion was inspected in Barracks by Major-General the Hon. Sir R. Talbot, K.C.B.

February 19th. Inspection in the field.

March 6th. Majors H. C. Petre and E. Dawson joined the Battalion on posting.

March 11th. The Battalion took part in manœuvres till March 21st.

May 10th. Distinguished Conduct Medals presented to Colour-Sergeant Barnes, Sergeant Hitchcock, Sergeant Williams, and Sergeant Dickenson, by Major-General the Hon. Sir R. Talbot, K.C.B.

September 30th. Captain J. Harrington seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

October 29th. Headquarters of Battalion, four Companies and Band moved from Citadel to Kasr-el-Nil Barracks.

November 8th. King's Medals for South Africa presented to Battalion by Major-General J. R. Slade, C.B.

November 9th. Remainder of Battalion moved to Kasr-el-Nil Barracks.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster R. Wood.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Alldridge.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Whitehead.
 Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant J. Drawbridge.
 Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Whyman.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Dyer.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant, Sergeant W. Dickenson.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Goldsmith.
 Armourer-Sergeant, Staff-Armourer G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. J. Hodgson.
 "B" Company, W. Danton.
 "C" Company, B. Bradley.
 "D" Company, C. Morgan.
 "E" Company, M. J. Carey.
 "F" Company, W. Barnes.
 "G" Company, J. Archer.
 "H" Company, G. Townsend.

Victoria Cross.

Rifleman E. Durrant.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

1 Warrant Officer and 7 N.C.O.'s.

WAR MEDALS.

The following are in possession of War Medals :—

Officers	...	...	...	...	...	27
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	5
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 1 Medal	...	...	...	...	...	227
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 2 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	224
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 3 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	5
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 4 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	126
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 5 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	10

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

N.C.O.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Riflemen	...	...	...	...	...	2

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	...	379
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	55
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	3
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	441	

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged ... ... ...	...	46
Number re-engaged during the year ...	...	10
Number extended during the year ...	...	19

INCREASE

Joined as Recruits ... ... ...	...	2
From Depôt ... ... ...	...	2
	Total ...	4

DECREASE.

Died ... ... ...	...	1
Discharged ... ... ...	...	11
To Army Reserve ... ... ...	...	4
To other Corps ... ... ...	...	16
To Battalion Abroad ... ... ...	...	1
To Home Battalion or Depôt ... ... ...	...	146*
	Total ...	179

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 7 ; 2nd Class, 124 ; 3rd Class, 116.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood ...	...	Hythe
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge ...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Barnes ...	...	Hythe
Sergeant R. Foster ...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant M. Carey ...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer ...	...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Hitchcock ...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant G. Townsend ...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant A. Hodgson (Distinguished)		Hythe
Colour-Sergeant B. Bradley ...	...	Hythe
Sergeant G. Marshall ...	...	Hythe
Sergeant G. Halloran ...	...	Hythe

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant W. Dickenson ...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Sergeant W. Sanders ...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal R. Edwards ...	...	Aldershot

* For Transfer to Army Reserve, Time-Expired, Invalids, &c.

GYMNAStic CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant F. Williams	Curragh
Sergeant E. Blogg	Aldershot
Sergeant A. Kruse	Curragh
Sergeant W. Robinson	Curragh
Acting-Sergeant J. H. Allen	Curragh

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The following obtained Mounted Infantry Certificates this year:—

Lieutenant C. E. Harrison.
Lieutenant W. F. Basset.
Lieutenant R. Verney.
Lieutenant H. M. Wilson.
N.C.O.'s and Men, 130.

STRENGTH.

Present strength of Battalion:—

Officers...	28
Warrant Officers	2
N.C.O.'s and Men	852

DEATH.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.	1903.
8535	Rifleman C. Smith ...	Enteric	Cairo ...	May 5.

3RD BATTALION.

December 1st, 1902. The Battalion took part in the Delhi-Umballa Manceuvres, which lasted up to the 21st inst.

December 21st. The Battalion marched into Delhi.

December 29th.—State entry of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.E. the Viceroy. Captain A. T. Paley's Company furnished the Guard of Honour.

January 1st, 1903. The Delhi Durbar took place.

January 11th. The Battalion left Delhi *en route* to Meerut *via* the Bagput Road.

January 14th. Arrived at Meerut.

January 18th. H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Meerut and lunched with the officers of the Battalion.

January 19th. The Colonel-in-Chief inspected the Battalion before leaving Meerut. The Battalion found a Guard of Honour at the railway station under Captain Lord Henniker.

January 27th. Second-Lieutenant S. A. Sherston landed at Bombay and joined on the 31st inst.

February 1st. Annual muster parade. Strength of the Battalion: twenty-nine Officers, 1,220 N.C.O.'s and men.

February 10th. Colour-Sergeant Hilliar received the Good Conduct medal.

February 20th. A pom-pom arrived for trial. Lieutenant H. C. Buller took charge of it.

February 22nd. The Commanding Officer distributed the Queen's South African Medal to seventy-five N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

February 28th. Riflemen Robertson, Webb, and Haywood received the China Medal.

March 8th. Major W. F. Parker ordered to Landour to command the Hill Dépôt.

March 15th. Captain P. G. Cox, seconded as A.D.C. to Governor Orange River Colony.

March 23rd. Colonel Muir, C.B., inspected the Battalion, and a very flattering report was received.

April 2nd. Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., landed at Bombay and joined on the 7th, and took command of "H" Company.

April 14th. The Commanding Officer distributed the King's South African Medal to forty N.C.O.'s and men.

May 17th. Captain J. H. Thresher was posted to the Provisional Battalion.

June 20th. Captain M. G. E. Bell was selected to command a Mounted Infantry Company in Somaliland, with Colour-Sergeant Ayers as Pay Sergeant.

June 23rd. One Section of Mounted Infantry of twenty-eight Riflemen under Lieutenant M. H. Helyar, left for service in Somaliland.

July 24th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O. and two Officers, two Warrant Officers, and five N.C.O.'s and men received the Durbar Medal.

July 25th. Signalling report received. The Battalion stand third on the list in India.

August 14th. Corporal Mayhew selected for service in Somaliland.

October 24th. Lieutenant-General Gaselee, K.C.B., L.G.C., Bengal, inspected the barracks.

October 27th. Thirty-six time-expired men left for England.

November 5th. A draft of two N.C.O.'s and seventy-seven Riflemen from the 4th Battalion under Major Chaplin, 2nd King's Royal Rifles arrived.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

Schoolmaster A. H. Parish.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant F. Garneys.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. Clarke.
 Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.
 Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
 Band-Sergeant H. Baxter.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant C. S. Wolsey.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant G. Hill.
 Armourer-Sergeant A. Blair.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, A. H. Harris.
 " B " Company, A. F. Ayers.
 " C " Company, A. Payne.
 " D " Company, R. Wignall.
 " E " Company, C. Franklin.
 " F " Company, G. Hodder.
 " G " Company, W. Quinton.
 " H " Company, J. Denton.

WAR MEDALS.

12 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 354 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen
 are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Colour-Sergeant C. Hodder.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.
 Rifleman E. Freeman.
 Acting-Corporal I. Gibson.
 Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.
 Colour-Sergeant R. Hilliar.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	570
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	361
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	11
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	2
Five Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	2
<hr/>			
Total ...			946

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-engaged	...	...	...	85
Number Re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	48

INCREASE.

From 4th Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	84	
From other Corps	...	...	7	
		Total	...	91

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	14
Discharged	...	...	...	...	1
To Army Reserve in India	...	...	...	...	1
To other Corps ..	...	...	...	...	6
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	...	...	2
Sent Home from Abroad	...	...	...	...	116
		Total	...	140	

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 26 ; 2nd Class, 261 ; 3rd Class, 224.

DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 5 ; 2nd Class, 41 ; 3rd Class, 43.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Colour-Sergeant A. H. Harris	...	Paemarhi
Acting-Sergeant A. E. Richardson	...	Paemarhi
Acting-Sergeant J. Roots	...	Paemarhi

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal E. Dearden	...	...	Meerut
Acting-Corporal J. Chapman	...	...	Meerut
Acting-Corporal W. Flynn	...	...	Meerut
Rifleman W. Pearson	...	...	Meerut
Rifleman J. Waters	...	...	Meerut
Rifleman J. Tullett	...	...	Meerut
Rifleman G. Harrison	...	...	Meerut

TELEGRAPHY CERTIFICATES.

Rifleman F. Bond Meerut

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal F. Dennis Kasauli

The following Officers have gained Certificates:—

MUSKETRY.

Captain A. T. Paley.
Lieutenant M. H. Helyar.
Lieutenant H. R. Sturgis.

SIGNALLING.

Second-Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Davies.

TRANSPORT.

Captain R. C. MacLachlan.
Lieutenant C. Shawe.
Lieutenant H. C. Buller.
Second-Lieutenant R. P. A. de Moleyns.

GYMNASTICS.

Lieutenant Hon. F. R. D. Prittie.

ACTING PAYMASTER.

Lieutenant T. E. Baring.

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal W. Carroll	...	...	Lucknow
Acting-Corporal R. O'Neill	...	...	Lucknow
Acting-Corporal C. Roberts	...	...	Lucknow
Acting-Corporal H. Larkin	...	...	Lucknow
Acting-Corporal H. Davies	...	...	Lucknow
Acting-Corporal G. Moore	...	...	Lucknow
Eight N.C.O.'s and men Regimental Certificates...	...	...	Meerut
Rifleman H. Dugue.	Acting-Corporal W. Flynn.		
Rifleman A. Perrin.	Acting-Corporal H. Hand.		
Rifleman D. McKay.	Acting-Corporal F. Packford.		
Rifleman G. Thorn.	Rifleman J. Jennison.		

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Bootmaking	...	Rifleman W. Ellson
Tailoring	...	Corporal J. Spence
Surveying	...	Acting-Corporal H. Lester
Cooking	...	Rifleman C. Radford
Chiropody	...	Rifleman J. Richardson
Acting-Schoolmaster		Acting-Corporal H. Vine
Supply	...	Acting-Corporal A. Booth
Supply	...	Rifleman T. Dunstan
Nursing	...	8 N.C.O.'s and men
Ambulance	...	18 N.C.O.'s and men
Butchery	...	Rifleman A. Hammond
Butchery	...	Rifleman F. Miles

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
7371	Rifleman A. Fitzgerald	Gunshot wound	Chakrata
7505	Rifleman J. Woods	Enteric fever	Meerut
6769	Rifleman A. Gilmour	Pneumonia ...	Delhi
4790	Rifleman W. Staple	Ague and syncope	Meerut
2279	Rifleman P. Price	Tubercle ...	Meerut
5205	Rifleman G. Wood	Enteric fever	Delhi
5756	Act.-Corporal F. Lock	Carcinoma ...	Kailana
4895	Rifleman W. Gabriel	Enteric fever	Meerut
3010	Rifleman G. Sands	Hæmorrhage	Murree
4666	Rifleman A. Cooper	Enteric fever	Meerut
9655	Rifleman J. Hopkins	Gunshot wound	Delhi
2147	Rifleman B. Averillo	Clots in the heart	Meerut
4812	Rifleman J. Robinson	Enteric fever	Delhi
5022	Act.-Corporal H. Webb	Heart disease	Delhi

4TH BATTALION.

January 7th. The Mounted Infantry Company from the 1st Regiment Mounted Infantry rejoined the Battalion under Captain G. B. Stephens, Second-Lieutenants A. J. H. Slogget, G. C. Sladen, and E. G. Ripley.

January 10th. The Battalion entrained at Bloemfontein for Cape Town, *en route* for England.

January 13th. The Battalion embarked at Cape Town in H.M. Troopship *Ortona*, sailing the following day. The following wire was received from G.O.C. Transvaal and Orange River Colony:—"Best wishes to all ranks, very sorry could not see you off."

January 4th. Battalion disembarked at Southampton and proceeded by train to Chatham, there to be quartered.

The following telegram was received from H.M. the King:—
“The King welcomes home the Officers and men of the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and assures them that, as a former Colonel of the Regiment, he has watched their movements with the greatest interest, and appreciated the manner in which they have always upheld the splendid tradition of the Regiment throughout this long and arduous campaign.” Major Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O., Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond, Second-Lieutenants H. R. M. Howard, and Hon. H. S. Pakington joined the Battalion on its arrival at Chatham.

February 6th. Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., posted to the Battalion as Second in Command.

February 12th. Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. C. Duff, having been appointed Quartermaster of Royal Military College, was struck off the strength of the Battalion.

April 15th. Ten Officers and 286 N.C.O.’s and Riflemen, under Captain Hon. A. W. Foljambe, M.V.O., proceeded to the Tower of London, there to be quartered.

May 2nd. Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Knott appointed Quartermaster.

May 3rd. Major J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., ceased to be Second in Command of the Battalion, on appointment as A.Q.M.G. to 2nd Division.

May 15th. Major H. P. King-Salter appointed Second in Command of the Battalion.

May 22nd. The Battalion was inspected by Lord Grenfell, Commanding 4th Army Corps.

May 25th. The Battalion was allotted provisionally to 20th Brigade, 10th Division, 4th Army Corps.

June 1st. “A” Company, under Second-Lieutenant H. C. B. Osborne, proceeded to the Tower of London to join the detachment of the Battalion quartered there.

June 5th. The detachment of the Battalion at the Tower of London, under the command of Major H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O., was inspected by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief. The following appeared in detachment orders on this date. “Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, wishes to express his entire satisfaction with the general appearance of the Detachment, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, now at the Tower of London. He is delighted to hear of the good conduct that has been shown by the men of the Detachment, and trusts that it will continue.”

June 8th. “D,” or Captain G. B. Stephens’ Company, and “E,” or Captain C. W. C. Knox’s Company, total 200 of all ranks, embarked for Sheerness, whither they proceeded to take part in the mobilisation of the Thames and Medway defences.

June 11th. The following was received from C.S.O., 4th Army Corps, dated May 27th. "I am desired by the Lieutenant-General to send you the following remarks on his visit to Chatham on Friday last. 'Inspection of Oxfordshire Light Infantry and Rifle Brigade.—The Lieutenant-General considered these Battalions well turned out, and the class of men satisfactory.'"

June 13th. "D," or Captain G. B. Stephens' Company, and "E," or Captain C. W. Knox's Company, returned to Headquarters from Sheerness.

June 26th. A draft of 123 recruits and fifty-one duty men with three Sergeants joined Headquarters from the Rifle Depôt.

July 5th. A detachment from Headquarters, 299 of all ranks, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie, proceeded to the Tower of London.

July 6th. The Battalion lined St. James' Street on the occasion of the arrival of the French President, and on the following day lined Cheapside on the occasion of the French President's driving through the City. The detachment from Headquarters, 299 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie, returned to Chatham on the 8th.

July 10th. A party of 150 duty men proceeded from Headquarters to join the detachment at the Tower of London.

July 13th. A draft of eighty-two recruits joined Headquarters from the Rifle Depôt.

July 14th. Captain G. B. Stephens proceeded to Aldershot to take command of a Mounted Infantry Company training there.

July 15th. A party of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and eleven Riflemen, under Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson and Second-Lieutenant G. C. Sladen, proceeded to Aldershot, there to be trained as Mounted Infantry Machine Gun Section for two months.

July 26th. South African Medals were presented to men of the Battalion at Headquarters by General F. R. Erlington, C.B., Colonel-Commandant 2nd Battalion. Sergeant E. Poole was presented with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

July 29th. Major H. P. King-Salter joined from 3rd Battalion.

August 20th. A party under Second-Lieutenant Hon. J. C. Lyttelton composed of two Sergeants, four Corporals, one Bugler, and twenty-four Riflemen, proceeded to Marlborough, to act as camp party to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught during manœuvres.

September 26th. Captain H. J. Meysey-Thompson rejoined the Battalion on completion of duty with the Compensation Board, South Africa.

October 2nd. A draft composed of two Sergeants, one Bugler, and seventy-six Riflemen proceeded, under Major Chaplin, 60th Rifles, from Chatham to join 3rd Battalion in India.

November 12th. Captain S. E. Hollond appointed A.D.C. to H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

November 19th. The Battalion, strength, ten Officers, 500 Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen, proceeded to London

to line the streets on the occasion of the visit of T.M. the King and Queen of Italy to the Guildhall, returning the same day.

November 23rd. Captain G. E. B. Stephens ceased to be attached to the Battalion on appointment as extra A.D.C. to Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia.

December 31st. Strength of Battalion:—Thirty-two Officers, forty-eight Sergeants, 925 other ranks.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.
Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant A. B. Heaney.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.
Sergeant-Master-Cook P. Schalk.
Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
Band-Sergeant (Acting), Acting-Sergeant H. Burton.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant F. Pryor.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant P. Cummins.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Holderness.
Armourer-Sergeant A. Thomas.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“A” Company, F. Green.
“B” Company, S. Vassila.
“C” Company, J. Barnett.
“D” Company, H. Lock.
“E” Company, H. Brown.
“F” Company, C. Saunders.
“G” Company, H. Moore.
“H” Company, T. Dawson.
——— W. Turner.

WAR MEDALS.

Thirty-two Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 559 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing (with one bar).
Colour-Sergeant W. Turner.
Sergeant E. Poole.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

Rifleman H. Lee.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	231
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	42
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	18
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	3
		Total	294

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged ...	...	...	...	61
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	26

INCREASE.

Recruits and Duty Men from Rifle Depôt ...	348
Rejoined from Desertion ...	10
Transfers from other Corps ...	3
From 3rd Battalion ...	24
	Total 385

DECREASE.

To Rifle Depôt, 1st Battalion, and Permanent Staff ...	...	...	...	...	48
Deserted ...	...	...	...	...	30
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	54
To Army Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	141
To 3rd Battalion ...	...	...	...	...	79
Died ...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total		355	

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 13 ; 2nd Class, 105 ; 3rd Class, 92.

Acting-Schoolmasters, 3.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant J. L. Buxton ...	...	...	Hythe
Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson ...	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant C. Saunders ...	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Brown ...	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Newman ...	...	...	Hythe

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Rifleman S. Wood Aldershot

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Chiropody.—Acting-Corporal G. Sargent ... Chatham

DEATHS.

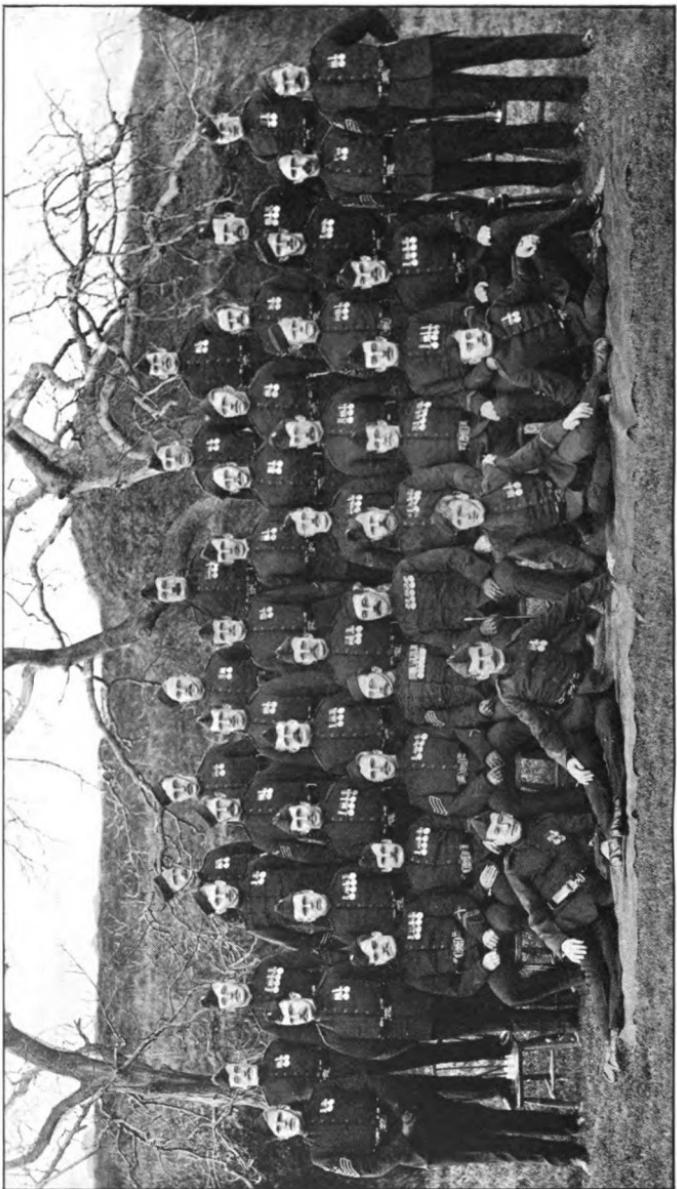
Rifleman E. Durrant	...	...	South Africa
Rifleman J. Kelly	...	...	South Africa
Rifleman J. Riseborough	...	...	Chatham

APPENDIX TO ARMY ORDER 172 (C) OF 1903.

List of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men who have been awarded Medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct."

- 5944 Private E. Durrant, **V.C.**
 - 6570 Sergeant G. Andrews.
 - 1235 Colour-Sergeant W. H. Chapman.
 - 7482 Colour-Sergeant E. J. Fraley.
-

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE SERVING AT THE DEPÔT,
DECEMBER, 1903.

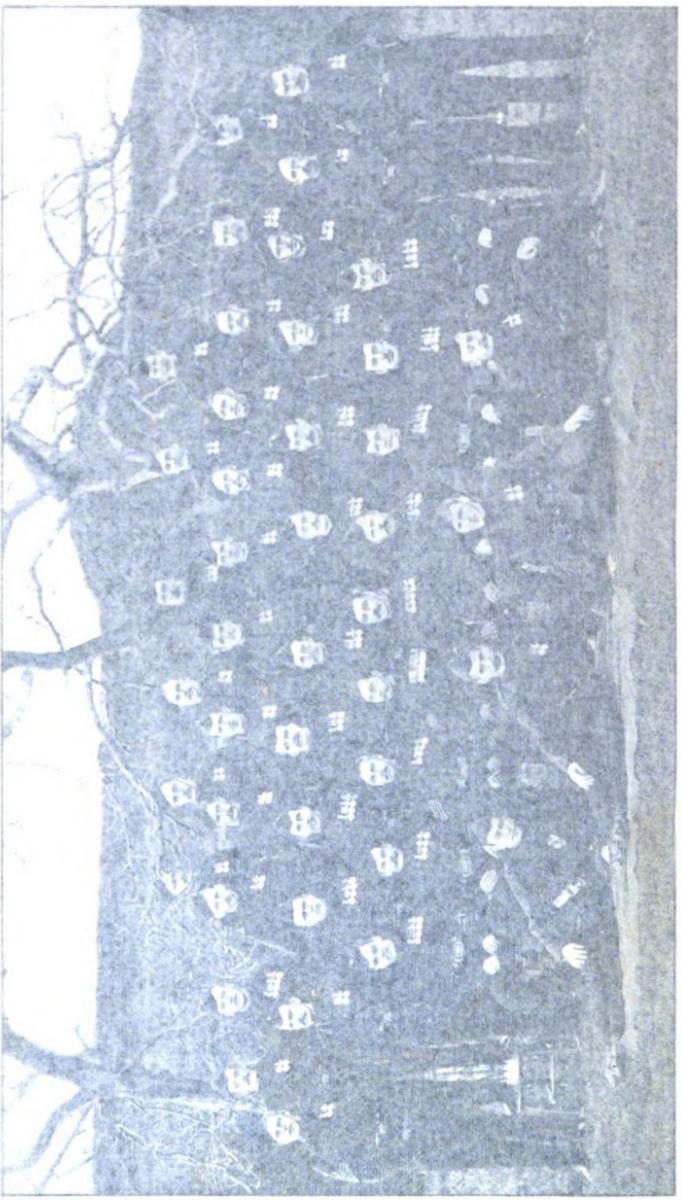


the members of the Board of Directors, and I
trust who have had the greatest experience
of the Little Depot during the last year,
will be able to give an accurate account of his services
at present at the termination of his

term of office, and also of the conduct of the
Depot, as on the responsibility
of the Director for one of its
agents.

The Depot are comprised under
two heads, first, the receiving and keeping of the records,
and the correspondence; second, the re-
ceiving of funds, supplies, and accounts from the
offices, and third, doing business
for you.

I hope to make a long letter, but
will shorten it. As regards the business
now to be said that the members of the



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE SERVING AT THE DEPOT.
DECEMBER 1853.

NOTES ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPÔT DURING THE WAR.

[THE following notes on the working of the Rifle Depôt during the late war in South Africa have been communicated to us.

In thanking Colonel Horatio Mends for his kindly thought in placing the same at our disposal we feel sure that we are only expressing the feelings of all ranks of the Rifle Brigade who have had the good fortune to serve under him at the Rifle Depôt during the last five years to place on record their appreciation of his services there and their great regret at the termination of his command.—ED.]

A FEW notes on the working of the Depôt during the war cannot fail to be of interest, as on the completeness of its organisation and preparedness for one of its principle functions much depends.

The duties of the Rifle Depôt are comprised under three heads. First, the care and keeping of the records, with all its attendant correspondence; second, the receiving, clothing, partial training, and dispatch to the home battalions of recruits; and, third, duties connected with mobilisation for war.

The system having been most thoroughly tested, let us see how it works in war time. As regards the first heading, it need hardly be said that the necessity for

accurately keeping all records is as paramount during war as in peace, but when the Reserves are called out, all their documents, instead of lying idle on the shelves, are in active use. In addition, there are innumerable letters received from relatives and friends, but perhaps the amount of clerical work will be better realised by the fact that during the war, roughly speaking, 53,000 documents were received and dealt with, while certainly another 6,000 must have been received by the commanding and other officers, and which, having been sent privately, were not entered in the registers. It will thus be seen that on mobilisation becoming imminent, or even probable, one of the first measures is to arrange for a considerable expansion of the office staff, and a carefully thought-out scheme of sub-division of work, in order that the additional clerks may be fully and usefully employed.

On the second heading little need be said. The training of the recruits should not be interrupted, and, indeed, it was never found necessary, except on very rare occasions, such as when parties had to be sent to the Ordnance Stores at Portsmouth to bring over the arms for the Reservists prior to mobilisation. Also the fact that the recruits' drills and training are going on uninterruptedly has an excellent effect on discipline, the one thing being to get the Reservists to settle down quietly and quickly, which they are far more apt to do when they find everything going on without fuss, and their advent treated as nothing out of the common, but just in the day's work.

One reads with amazement accounts in the newspapers of Reservists joining elsewhere to the accompaniment of bands playing, speeches, cheering, &c., all of which were calculated to keep the men in a state

of excitement and postpone their return to a normal condition.

During the war 4,475 recruits joined the Rifle Depôt.

We come then to the third heading, which is dealt with last, not because it is of minor importance, but as being ephemeral, while the others are in their nature more or less permanent.

The first step is the issue of the order for mobilisation, posting up the placards and sending out the notices to Reservists—the latter being done by the paymaster. Arrangements are then made for housing the Reservists on arrival, and drawing arms, equipment, and ammunition. (This will be unnecessary when the Depôt has returned to Winchester, as everything will be stored in the barracks.) Then the mobilisation store has to be got ready, and the system which most happily was in force at the Depôt was this: All clothing and necessaries were kept in bulk until required, the packages were then opened and the articles placed in sizes for issue. There was no attempt to keep the things packed in kits, as laid down by regulation, for the good reason that there were no lockers for the kits, nor was there space available for any other system than that adopted. Arrangements had to be made for extra medical men for the examination of the Reservists, and for this four civilian practitioners were engaged. Then we waited for the coming of those for whom we had prepared. As a rule one or two men appeared almost as soon as the notices were sent out, and towards the expiration of the time during which Reservists had to join, they began to come in small parties, but the large majority came only at the last minute. Needless to say, this added enormously to the difficulties, and militated greatly against the comfort of the men themselves. It is

sincerely to be hoped that in future mobilisations the officer commanding the Depôt will be permitted to exercise his discretion as to the times and numbers of men to join. To have a thousand men coming into barracks late at night—many suffering from the effects of kindness (?) shown them during the journey by injudicious friends—means an amount of discomfort and disorder not only prejudicial to discipline but quite unnecessary.

The Reservists having arrived, proceeded to the guard room, where each man's name was entered on a roll, a sergeant of either regiment being there for that purpose. The men were then sent to the Companies (the first fifty to A Company, the next fifty to B, and so on). On joining the Company each Reservist was given a card, on one side of which was a printed form for the Medical Officer's certificate of fitness or otherwise, and on the reverse, a list of the articles of clothing, small kit, &c., the man had to receive.

The next step was the medical inspection. Having made his examination the doctor marked the card "unfit" or "fit." If the former, the man was taken at once to the orderly room, a warrant to his home made out, his allowance paid, and he was sent off by the first train. If found fit he was marched to the mobilisation stores, and, with his card in his hand, he entered, turned to the left, and received the first article shown on the card, then the next, and so on, until he had completed his kit, going through the store and passing a long counter at the end of which were pencils fastened to it with string, and with which the Reservist signed his card and gave it to a non-commissioned officer. The party was then marched back to the Company, and put on uniform for inspection by the Captain. If any article

required changing this was at once done, and the men ordered to mark their things with ink (the real marking being done after they join their battalions). The party then proceeded to draw arms and equipment, and in half an hour could be ready to march off. It was found that with ease 120 men could be clothed, equipped, armed, and completed with everything in one hour; and, indeed, several men were sent off to join their battalions within two hours of reporting themselves in barracks.

There is no object in having a system that may work quicker, as the rate at which Resérvis can be dealt with depends entirely on the medical inspection. With four medical officers working at their highest speed nothing like 120 could be passed in an hour, and consequently our system of issuing clothing, &c., is quite as fast as there is any necessity for, while as regards convenience in storage, security and simplicity, it could not be surpassed. It has been rather fully described for when the Rifle Depôt returns to Winchester the authorised system is to be adopted, and in days to come much that was learnt during the recent war might be forgotten were it not placed on record, not only as of historical interest, but also in the hope that should a change from the "sealed pattern" system be found necessary, the details here set forth may prove of practical utility.

In addition to its legitimate work the Rifle Depôt also commenced and carried out a large portion of the enlistment of the Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment (which was shortly after formed into two strong battalions), and it clothed the whole of it.

Hard as the work was during mobilisation, it was little compared to demobilisation, which taxed everyone to the utmost. It was seldom known beforehand when

parties from South Africa were coming, generally the first intimation being a message from the stationmaster that the men had arrived, followed by a telegram from Southampton to say they had started. Then arms, equipment, clothing, had to be collected, plain clothes issued, warrants made out, cash advances given, addresses taken, &c., and, if possible, the whole party dispatched the day they arrived. The difficulty of adjusting accounts was enormous. The men naturally were anxious to be settled with, but in many cases the necessary documents had not arrived, and even when they had the complication involved by the terms on which the various gratuities were given caused endless trouble, and in a few instances pecuniary loss to officers commanding companies. The company pay lists were often far over £1,500, which was rather alarming for perhaps a young Militia Subaltern, or, indeed, any officer accustomed to one of about £120.

In the first five months, July to November, 1902, £67,720 passed through the company pay lists.

However, thanks to the good will and energy on the part of everyone, the demobilisation was very successfully got through, much to the relief of all concerned.

A few words about the officers and this paper reaches its end.

Altogether ninety-eight officers served at the Dépôt, so it can be easily understood how constant was the change. For the greater portion of the time they were all Reserve, Militia, or Volunteers, with now and then some invalided officers from South Africa. The Adjutant was five times changed, twice being ordered off at twenty-four hours' notice, and the only officers who served throughout were the Colonel, the Quartermaster, and the Medical Officer.

The work necessarily was not of a showy nature, but it was vitally important; and looking back one sees with relief no record of failure or breakdown, although many thousands of men passed through, and, certainly, for a considerable portion of the time, the Depôt and Company Staffs were much overworked.

Perhaps the writer may be permitted to say in conclusion how deeply he felt and appreciated the loyal good work of those he had the good fortune to be associated with, and to whom so much credit is due.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1903. Place, Browndown.

Battalion figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	...	206·3
Part II.	...	...	...	...	...	85·5

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
238	254	117	23
Total number exercised	...	...	632.

Companies.

	Part I.	Part II.
“A” Company, Captain F. G. Talbot, D.S.O. ...	219·1	87·5
“B” Company, Captain R. Alexander ...	220·3	82·9
“C” Company, Captain Hon. C. H. Crichton ...	222·6	86·6
“D” Company, Captain A. C. H. Kennard ...	205·9	90·0
“E” Company, Captain A. D. Boden ...	193·9	85·5
“F” Company, Captain G. N. Salmon ...	195·8	80·4
“G” Company, Captain E. W. Bell ...	192·6	80·7
“I” Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O. ...	200·3	90·7

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergeants	...	...	...	Sergeant North
Corporals and Riflemen	...	...	...	Riflemen Cole

Best Shots of Companies.

Parts 1 and 2.

	Points.
“A” Company, Acting-Sergeant A. Bates ...	401
“B” Company, Rifleman W. Leach ...	380
“C” Company, Acting-Sergeant S. Lindsay ...	403
“D” Company, Rifleman J. Mann ...	327
“E” Company, Rifleman S. Watkins ...	373
“F” Company, Acting-Sergeant W. Kelly... ...	338
“G” Company, Sergeant-Major Eastmead ...	368
“I” Company, Sergeant J. Ede ...	425

*Best Company.**Part 1.*

	Points.
Captain Hon. C. H. Crichton's Company ...	222·6

Part 2.

	Points.
Major C. E. Radclyffe's, D.S.O. Company ...	90·7

RECRUITS.

Number Exercised	329
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Figure of Merit.

Parts 1, 2, and 3	268·7
Part 4	96·1

CLASSIFICATION.

Not classified.

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Points.
9527 Rifleman F. Blakeman	487

FIELD FIRING, BULFORD.

1st Practice. *Skirmishing.* — Ten rounds per man. Targets placed on right and left flanks. One target to each man. Distance 650 yards to 350 yards. Two rounds at each of three halts, the remaining four being fired from the magazine at the short distance.

2nd Practice. — Ten rounds per man. Vanishing head and shoulder targets exposed four seconds from different positions. Distance 550 yards to 300 yards.

3rd Practice.—Fourteen rounds per man. Targets figures on poles shown from butts, disappearing. Advance made by creeping from cover to cover. Distance 650 yards to 300 yards. Rapid and magazine fire employed throughout.

4th Practice. — Twelve rounds per man. Expended in the Salisbury Plain District Field Firing Competition. Targets vanishing heads and shoulders, and running man. Distance 550 yards to 350 yards. Rapid and magazine fire.

FIELD FIRING, BROWNDOWN.

1st Practice. *Attack Practice.* — Ten rounds per man. Expended in conjunction with Route March. Surprise targets placed on flanks at intervals. Advance made from 650 yards to 250 yards.

Targets at main position consisting of head and shoulder targets placed in front of butts, and figures on poles shown from butts for four seconds.

2nd Practice.—Fifteen rounds per man. Commencing at 650 yards. Enemy's scouts represented by tiles on stakes at which two rounds per man were expended. Remaining rounds being fired during advance on main position, marked by head and shoulders and falling iron targets.

3rd Practice. *Scouting Competition.*—Ten rounds per man. As soon as scouts had come into action and had commenced firing, the men extended from behind cover, one at a time, and magazine fire was opened at a row of falling iron targets. As soon as the front was cleared, an advance was made to second position, where the remaining rounds were fired at tiles on stakes.

4th Practice. *Attack and Repulse.*—Twenty-five rounds per man. Targets figure 1 field firing, pasted on second class target, commencing at 650 yards. Targets exposed from butts thirty seconds, during which time two rounds were fired. When targets went down the men advanced until targets reappeared, when each man at once dropped in position for firing. Advance carried out to 200 yards from position, when retirement commenced. The same formula was adopted going back until ammunition was exhausted.

Great interest was taken by the men in the different practices, and the results obtained were very satisfactory.

The shooting at tiles and falling iron targets was much appreciated, as each man could see the result of his shot, and felt more satisfied in consequence.

The field firing at Browndown was carried out in conjunction with route marches from Portsmouth, and, although the men were in marching order, the interest in each practice was maintained until the close of musketry season.

Captain A. C. H. Kennard's Company won the Salisbury Plain District Field Firing Competition, which took place at Bulford, the event being open to all troops stationed on Salisbury Plain.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The above was held at Browndown on September 10th and 11th and was a complete success. The different events were very keenly contested, the shooting being excellent throughout.

Grand Aggregate.

Colour-Sergeant Beer	...	78	Acting-Corporal Haveron	...	75
Rifleman Appleby	...	77	Sergeant Tayler	...	75
Rifleman Watkins	...	77	Corporal Banks	..	73
Colour-Sergeant Doddridge	76		Acting-Corporal Bowgett	...	73
Sergeant Thorogood	...	76	Sergeant Ede	...	72

Corporal Parkman ...	... 72	Colour-Sergeant Oldfield ...	67
Rifleman Deaves ...	... 72	Rifleman Topp ...	67
Acting-Sergeant Lindsay ...	71	Rifleman Goodwin ...	66
Colour-Sergeant Westlake...	71	Sergeant Lock ...	66
Acting-Corporal Hickey ...	71	Rifleman Newman...	66
Sergeant Jacques ...	70	Rifleman Tucker ...	66
Rifleman Smith ...	70	Corporal Gilmour ...	66
Sergeant North ...	70	Acting-Sergeant Kelly ...	66
Rifleman Spicer ...	69	Sergeant Vickers ...	66
Rifleman Baker ...	69	Rifleman Morgan ...	66
Rifleman Kelsall ...	69	Colour-Sergeant Eastmead	65
Rifleman Bowsher ...	69	Acting-Corporal Hopwood	65
Rifleman Reed ...	69	Acting-Sergeant Hayes ...	65
Rifleman Collins ...	69	Acting-Corporal Jolley	64
Rifleman Howard ...	68	Corporal Lambourne	64
Rifleman Fry ...	68	Colour-Sergeant Longden...	64
Colour-Sergeant Ashman ...	67	Rifleman Bennett ...	63
Sergeant Hyett ...	67		

Scouts Competition.

First prize, "A" Company, No. 2 Team.

Second prize, "A" Company, No. 1 Team.

This event was splendidly contested, two teams from each Company taking part. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all taking part, the finish proving very exciting.

On the second day the Sergeants held their annual shoot for the Birthday and Long Range Cups. The former, seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, was won by Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Churcher, with the fine score of 96, Sergeant Taylor being runner up with 93.

The Long Range Cup, ten shots at 800 yards, was won by Sergeant Poile with 39. The wind and light were very tricky, which accounted for the low scores at the long ranges.

The Young Soldiers' Team tied for third place in the Army Cup Competition. Owing to the Battalion being away on Military Training and Manœuvres, this event could not be brought off before November, which was much too late in the year. Could this have been fixed a little earlier, there is no doubt that the team would have made a bold bid for the premier position, but we hope to have better luck next time.

The Battalion Team competed unsuccessfully at the Aldershot and Bisley Rifle Meetings, but at the Browndown Army and Navy Meeting in September, gave a good account of themselves, winning £32 in prize money. Colour-Sergeant Beer won the Grand Aggregate and Championship of the Meeting, the other principal prize-winners including Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Churcher, Sergeant Poile, Acting-Sergeant Lindsay, Acting-Corporals Haveron and Jex, and Riflemen Grimwood, Moody, Smith, Bean, and Deaves.

In the General's Prize Competition, "F" Company's team were third and "C" Company's team fourth.

In the St. George's, "F" Company's team, Colour-Sergeant Westlake and Acting-Corporal Haveron tied for third prize, and divided.

In the Team Competitions the Battalion shot very well, but we met more than our match in the teams from the Naval Gunnery Schools, and just managed to scrape out of the prize list in each one.

We also competed in the Southern District Challenge Cup, seven shots each at 500, 600, and 800 yards, but having had no practice at 800 yards, we were knocked out in the first round by H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, after leading by 21 points at 600 yards. This event was eventually won by the Rifle Depôt.

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1903.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Classification Practices	...	...	...	185
Miscellaneous Practices	...	...	...	83

Companies.

"A"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
								<u>83·2</u>
"B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173·5
								<u>77·4</u>
"C"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165·6
								<u>76·7</u>
"D"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219·2
								<u>90·8</u>
"E"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187·4
								<u>77·1</u>
"F"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172·8
								<u>80·4</u>
"G"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178·6
								<u>90·6</u>
"H"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179·5
								<u>85·1</u>

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY.

"D"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219·2
								<u>90·8</u>

Classification.

Marksman.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.
125	289	275	78
Total number exercised	...	...	767

Best Shots of Companies.

Rifleman Leigh	...	...	"A" Company
Rifleman Goskin	...	...	"B" Company
Acting-Corporal Cummings	...	...	"C" Company
Rifleman Bull	...	...	"D" Company
Rifleman Cosson	...	...	"E" Company
Rifleman Hennessey	...	...	"F" Company
Colour-Sergeant Archer	...	...	"G" Company
Rifleman Green	...	...	"H" Company
Bandsman Murphy	...	...	Band

The best shot among Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants, and the best shot among Rank and File, was decided by a separate competition and resulted as follows:—

Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Sergeant Curtis	...	...	...	1st
Colour-Sergeant Archer	...	...	...	2nd

Rank and File.

Acting-Corporal Birtwhistle	...	...	1st
Rifleman Reader	...	...	2nd

CAIRO RIFLE MEETING, 1903.*Principal Prize Winners in the Battalion.***1st Day.**

Match 2.—All Service Comers, 200 yards.—1st, Sergeant Foster, 35 points.

Match 3.—Daily Sweepstake, 200 yards.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Archer, 35 points.

Match 4.—Officers, 200 yards.—1st, Lieutenant Harrison, 33 points.

2nd Day.

Match 5.—Classification Recruits, 500 yards.—1st, Rifleman Stuckey, 29 points.

Match 21.—Officers' Revolver.—1st, Lieutenant Harrison, 36 points.

3rd Day.

Match 9.—Classification Marksmen, 600 yards.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Archer, 34 points.

Match 15.—G. O. C. (Alexandria) Prize, 200, 500 & 600 yards.—Team placed second.

4th Day.

Match 13.—Earl of Cromer's Championship.—2nd, Sergeant Dickenson, 242 points.

Match 16.—The Sirdar's Competition.—3rd, Colour-Sergeant Archer, 242 points. (Team placed fourth.)

Altogether the Battalion did exceedingly well, considering that the Meeting took place so soon after its arrival here from South Africa, having sixty-two Competitors who appeared in the Prize List.

DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSE.

“A” Company	...	...	...	...	...	210·2
“B” Company	...	...	...	...	...	209·9
“C” Company	...	...	...	...	...	200·6
“D” Company	...	...	...	...	...	200·2
“E” Company	...	...	...	...	...	218·8
“F” Company	...	...	...	...	...	218·3
“G” Company	...	...	...	...	...	210·5
“H” Company	...	...	...	...	...	210·3

Figure of Merit, 209·7.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
44	47	27	2

91 Recruits qualified in Table A. *Figure of Merit, 393·6.*

PRINCIPAL SCORES AND PRIZES WON DURING THE YEAR.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT LEAGUE CHALLENGE CUP.

500, 600 and 800 yards.

1st Round, Rifle Depôt beat 2nd Hants Regiment by 140 points ; 2nd Round, Rifle Depôt beat R.M.L.I. by 85 points ; 3rd Round, Rifle Depôt beat 3rd V.B. Hants by 86 points ; Final Round, Rifle Depôt beat R.M.A. by 20 points ; and thus won the Challenge Shield and 9 Silver Medals.

Team.	Score in Final.
Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, 60th	... ... ... 91
Colour-Sergeant Lock, R.B.	... ... ... 89
Colour-Sergeant McKey, 60th	... ... ... 89
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham, R.B.	... 87
Sergeant-Major Bull, R.B.	... ... ... 86
Rifleman Pocock, R.B.	... ... ... 86
Sergeant Robins, R.B.	... ... ... 85
Sergeant McCarthy, R.B.	... ... ... 84

Captain of Team, Lieutenant F. H. Nugent, R.B.

HANTS COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

"All Comers" Individual, 200, 500 and 600 yards.—4th Prize, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham, R.B., 97 points.

1ST ARMY CORPS RIFLE MEETING.

"All Comers" Team Competition.—Rifle Depôt Team 5.

"All Comers" Individual Competition, 200, 500 and 600 yards.—2nd Prize, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham, R.B., Prize and Bronze Medal.

Normandy Cup, 200 yards (unlimited entries).—1st, Sergeant Robins, R.B., 35 points; 2nd, Sergeant McCarthy, R.B., 34 points.

North Camp Cup, 200 yards (unlimited entries).—1st, Rifleman Pocock, R.B., 34 points.

ARMY SIXTY RIFLE MEETING (BISLEY).

Points.
8th, Rifleman Pocock, R.B. 459
11th, Sergeant McCarthy, R.B. 455
17th, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham, R.B. 454

Colour-Sergeant Lock and Sergeant S. Wallingford also shot in the Army Sixty.

METHUEN CUP.

The Greenjacket Team were second. Average 93·8.

Team.	Score.
Rifleman Pocock, R.B. 97	
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham, R.B. ... 96	
Colour-Sergeant Bainbridge, 60th 96	
Colour-Sergeant McKey, 60th 94	
Colour-Sergeant Lock, R.B. 94	
Sergeant-Instructor Patchin, 60th 92	
Sergeant McCarthy 92	
Sergeant S. Wallingford, R.B. 90	

Captain of Team, Lieutenant F. H. Nugent, R.B.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP (Value £100).

Inter-Regimental Depôt Team Competition, 200, 500 and 600 yards.—Won by Rifle Brigade Depôt Team.

Team.						Score.
Sergeant McCarthy	...	...	...	...	...	99
Sergeant Robins	...	...	...	...	...	97
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Cunningham	...	...	...	...	...	96
Colour-Sergeant Lock	...	...	...	...	...	94
Sergeant-Major Bull	...	...	...	...	...	93
Rifleman Pocock	...	...	...	...	...	92

Average, 95·1.

Captain of Team—Major R. B. Stephens, R.B.

N. R. A. MEETING (BISLEY).

Sergeant McCarthy, R.B., and Colour-Sergeant Lock, R.B., won prizes in the *Barlow, Graphic and Stock Exchange Competitions*, and in the *Sweepstakes (Unlimited Entries)* Sergeant McCarthy made 35 three times at 200 yards and once at 500 yards, and 34 at 500 yards.

THE ANGUS STEWARD COMPETITION.

Depôt Team Competition at 200, 500 and 600 yards.—The Rifle Brigade Depôt beat the 60th Rifles Depôt by 5 points.

Rifle Brigade Team.						Points.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham	...	...	...	...	...	95
Sergeant S. Wallingford	...	...	...	...	...	92
Sergeant Robins	...	...	...	...	...	89
Rifleman Pocock	...	...	...	...	...	86
Sergeant-Major Bull	...	...	...	...	...	85
Colour-Sergeant Lock	...	...	...	...	...	85
Sergeant McCarthy	...	...	...	...	...	84
Colour-Sergeant Morris	...	...	...	...	...

Average, 84·2.

THE RIFLE DEPÔT SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

200, 500 and 600 yards (*Handicap*).—

1st	Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham	98
	(Winning London Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup.)	
4th	Colour-Sergeant Morris	89
5th	Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy	89
7th	Sergeant Wallingford	87
8th	Sergeant-Bugler Stacy	87
11th	Sergeant McCarthy	86

RIFLE DEPOT SHOOTING CLUB MEETING.

200 yards, moving figure ; 300 yards, vanishing figure ; 500 yards (rapid) ; 2nd class regiment target ; 7 rounds magazine 2nd point at each distance (shot in 3 groups).

Principal Scores.

	Points.
Rifleman Devaney ...	57
Sergeant Wallingford ...	56
Sergeant McCarthy ...	55
Rifleman Edwards ...	53
Colour-Sergeant Taylor ...	52
Quarter-Master-Sergeant Hennessy ...	50

Rifleman Edwards won *Captain Armytage's Prize* for the best shoot at 300 yards with a score of 21 points.

Sergeant Wallingford won *Major Riley's Prize* for the best shoot at 500 yards with a score of 26 points.

The *Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup* for Company teams of 4 men and a leader was won by a team of the 4th Battalion Depôt Rifle Brigade. Leader of team, Sergeant-Major Coon Cox. Team, Acting-Sergeant Crowder, Acting-Corporal Harwood, Rifleman Hickey, Rifleman Scivier.

BROWNDOWN ARMY AND NAVY RIFLE MEETING.

200 Yards Snap-Shooting Competition.

	Points.
Rank and File, 4th, Rifleman A. Johnson ...	21
Sergeants, 1st, Sergeant Robins ...	24
Sergeants, 6th, Sergeant McCarthy ...	21

500 Yards Rapid Magazine Shoot—Second-Class Bisley Target.

Rank and File, 4th, Rifleman Devaney ...	29
Rank and File, 6th, Rifleman Pocock ...	28
Sergeants, 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Lock ...	31
Sergeants, 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Morris ...	29

600 Yards Individual.

Rank and File, 4th, Rifleman Pocock ...	32
Rank and File, 7th, Rifleman Johnson ...	31
Sergeants, 1st, Colour-Sergeant Morris ...	33
Sergeants, 5th, Sergeant McCarthy ...	33

Aggregate 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.

	Points.
3rd Prize, Rifleman Pocock ...	123
4th Prize, Sergeant McCarthy ...	122
10th Prize, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham	120
12th Prize, Colour-Sergeant Morris ...	120

OFFICERS' TEAM COMPETITION.

200, 500, and 600 yards.

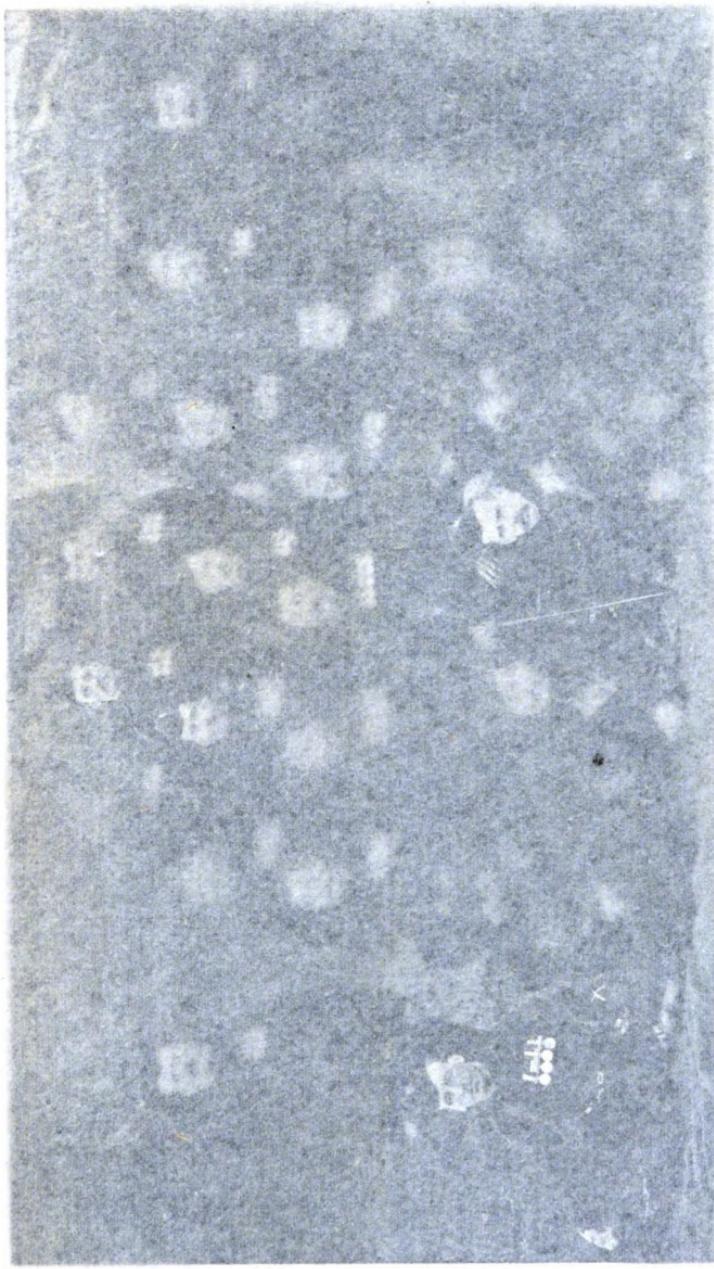
The Officers' Team of the Rifle Depôt were second.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN CHALLENGE SHIELD.

200 yards (kneeling), 500, 600 yards.

Won by Rifle Depôt Team with an average of 84. *Highest score, Rifleman Pocock, R.B., 91 points.*

Rifleman Pocock also won a carriage clock for the two highest scores at 600 yards during the Meeting with scores of 35 and 34.



SOME OF THE RIFLE 6.

W. Sargent C. Robins,
W. M. G. Simons Jr.,
John C. Parker,

PRINTED IN ENGLAND FOR THE CHARTERERS.

CHARTERS OF THE CHARTERERS.

250, 500, and 1000 yards.

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CHARTERS OF THE CHARTERERS.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

SOME OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE AT THE DÉPÔT, DECEMBER, 1903.

1. Riflemen J. Simmonds.
2. " A. Burgess.
3. " J. Deaves.
4. " T. Allen.
5. Sergeant C. Robins.
6. S.M.I. G. Simpson.
7. Riflemen G. Parker.
8. " A. Ellis.
9. Riflemen A. Wilkinson.
10. " G. Sexton.
11. " F. Stares.
12. " C. Gibbs.
13. Rifeman W. Garland.
14. Acting-Sergt. G. Ingham.
15. Rifeman J. Hickey.
16. Colour-Sergt. G. Morris.
17. Rifeman J. Devaney.
18. Acting-Sergt. T. Willis.
19. Rifeman A. Brooks.
20. **Sergt.-Major Bull.**

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A SURVIVOR OF WATERLOO.

The *Times* of September 28th, 1903, contained the following :—

"A Survivor of Waterloo.—The only known survivor of the battle of Waterloo has just died at the little Kentish village of Rolvenden. Mrs. Barbara Moon, who was 92 years of age, was the daughter of a colour-sergeant of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who took part in the battles of Badajoz, Salamanca, and Waterloo. He died two years after Waterloo from the effects of a wound inflicted by a 9 lb. shot. Mrs. Moon was born at Gibraltar in 1811, and was baptised at Malta. She was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and, although only 4 years of age at the time, could in later life remember having ridden in a wagon with her mother across the Field of Waterloo after the battle. Mrs. Moon has had eleven children, and although up to the age of 70 she could not read, she then began to learn and read with ease up to the time of her death. Her photograph was accepted by Queen Victoria, who sent her £5, and subsequently the King accepted one also."

The Editor of the *Kentish Express*, published at Ashford, Kent, wrote as follow :—

"In company with her mother, the wife of a soldier, she accompanied the British Army to the scene of the conflict near Brussels. Up to the time of her death she retained all her faculties, and would relate her experiences after the battle, when, her father being severely wounded, she was driven back to Brussels on a baggage waggon. Mr. A. M. Broadley, late

editor of the *Belgian News*, and one of the founders of the confraternity of Waterloo Pilgrims, has taken a deep interest in tracing the claims of various survivors of Waterloo, and his researches have resulted in the conviction that Mrs. Moon was absolutely the last living British eye-witness of the battle."

We may mention that some years ago when Mrs. Moon's story first appeared in the papers, we made enquiries locally as to her history, but obtained little beyond what is given above. We have since been endeavouring to trace the details of the story, but so far have not got the name of her father, the colour-sergeant. The 3rd Battalion were at Gibraltar prior to the advance from Tarifa to Barrosa, early in March, 1811, and possibly Mrs. Moon's mother was left there. The reason of her proceeding to Malta subsequently is not so clear.

AN OLD SPANISH SPORTSMAN.

THE *Gibraltar Chronicle* for March 20th, 1903, contained the following notice:—

"It is with the deepest regret that we hear of the sudden death from pneumonia of Eduardo Villalba, well known to all Gibraltar sportsman who have visited Casas Viejas. Those who have arranged a shooting trip with Eduardo as sporting guide will recall with pleasure and regret his energy and love of sport and will remember that the worse the weather and the difficulties, the greater was the unfailing cheery willingness with which Eduardo met the situation. Sportsmen in many a distant part of the globe will join in universal regret at the loss of an old sporting friend."

Those who served in the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar between 1874-1881, and with the 3rd Battalion in 1885-6, as also many of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 60th Rifles, who came to the Rock later, will learn

with sorrow of the death of this excellent old sportsman. Originally, only an arriero or muleteer, he first accompanied the late Major Harry James Fergusson and myself on shooting expeditions in charge of our baggage animals. Being exceptionally intelligent and observant and moreover not being afraid of getting wet, or of hardships and exposure, he soon developed into a most valuable assistant. More especially did he become proficient at driving great bustard and wild geese, and it is no exaggeration to say the vast proportion of great bustard killed during the last twenty years by shooting parties from Gibraltar, fell victims to Eduardo's consummate tactics. It will be long before anybody will be found to take his place, and his loss to me, personally, is very great.

W. V.

OBITUARY.

LORD KEANE.

JOHN MANLEY ARBUTHNOT KEANE, third Baron Keane, was born September 1st, 1816, at Valenciennes, and was the second son of the first Lord Keane, who, as Major-General Sir John Keane, Bart., served in the Afghan War of 1839, and who for his services at the capture of Ghuznee was granted a peerage with the title of Baron Keane of Ghuznee in Afghanistan.

He was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on September 17th, 1839, and appointed to the 33rd Regiment on December 15th, 1840. On November 20th, 1846, he was promoted Captain in the 56th Regiment, and the following year, on January 8th, 1847, he was appointed Captain in the 91st Regiment, and a week later, on January 15th, to the Rifle Brigade. He succeeded to the title upon the death of his elder brother, the second Lord Keane, in 1882.

He died on November 27th, 1901; the title thereupon became extinct.

SIR WROTH ACLAND LETHBRIDGE, BART.

WROTH ACLAND LETHBRIDGE was the eldest son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, third Baronet of Sandhill Park, Taunton; he was born June 2nd, 1831, and was gazetted to the 52nd Light Infantry on July 13th,

1847. This appointment was cancelled on September 3rd of the same year, and on May 4th, 1849, two years later, he was appointed to the Regiment. He retired on May 13th, 1853.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy upon the death of his father in 1873. He died at Cowes on November 26th, 1902, in his 72nd year.

LORD EDWARD MANNERS.

EDWARD WILLIAM JOHN MANNERS was the second son of John James Robert Manners, 7th Duke of Rutland.

He was born in 1864, and educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on February 7th, 1885. He was promoted Captain on April 2nd, 1894, and retired from the service on May 16th, 1894. He subsequently served as a Major in the Leicestershire Militia. He represented the Melton division of Leicestershire in Parliament from 1895 to 1900, succeeding his elder brother (the Marquis of Granby) in the seat upon the latter being called to the House of Lords, and being succeeded on his retirement by his brother, Lord Cecil Manners. At the General Election of 1900 he did not offer himself for re-election.

He died at Cannes on February 26th, 1903.

HUGH MAITLAND FITZROY, ESQUIRE.

HUGH MAITLAND FITZROY joined the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on August 19th, 1862, and was promoted Lieutenant on November 2nd, 1866. The following

year, on November 6th, he exchanged into the Buffs. He retired from the service on April 24th, 1869, and died at Richmond, Surrey, on August 22nd, 1903.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. G. FORBES.

HENRY FRANCIS GORDON FORBES was the son of the Rev. Granville and Lady Georgina Gordon Forbes, and was born on June 2nd, 1850; gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on July 13th, 1870; he was promoted Lieutenant on October 28th, 1871, and Captain on July 15th, 1880. On December 3rd, 1884, he was promoted Major.

Ten years later, on December 6th, 1894, he was promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, and retired the same day.

He served with the 4th Battalion in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and in the Burmese War of 1886-88 with the 1st Battalion.

He died at Cannes on March 16th, 1903.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEWIS PERCIVAL.

LEWIS PERCIVAL was the second son of the late Mr. S. Percival, of Abington House, Northamptonshire, and was born there on March 11th, 1832. He was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford. After taking his degree he joined the Northamptonshire Militia in August, 1854, and on March 21st, 1855, was gazetted to the Regiment and in the following month joined the 3rd Battalion, at that time being raised at Brondown Fort. He became Lieutenant on October 23rd of the same

year, and served with the 3rd Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny, and took part in all the fighting at Cawnpore and Lucknow and the battle of Nawabgunge. He was mentioned in despatches by Brigadier-General Sir George Barker for "skilful and courageous conduct" at the capture of Fort Birwah.

He was promoted Captain on February 15th, 1864, and posted to the 4th Battalion, and served with it at Gibraltar and in Canada. In 1866 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion in Canada, and served with it during both the Fenian Raids of 1868 and 1870.

He was an Adjutant of Militia from 1876 to 1877, and was promoted Brevet-Major on October 1st, 1877, and substantive Major on December 14th, 1878, and appointed to the 2nd Battalion. He served with the latter at Gibraltar and in Ireland. On July 1st, 1881, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and served with the 4th Battalion in India. He commanded the Convalescent Dépôt at Darjeeling from 1883 to 1885. On July 1st, 1885, he was promoted Brevet-Colonel, and appointed to the command of the 3rd Battalion.

He was placed on half-pay on February 12th, 1887, and retired from the service on March 11th of the same year with the honorary rank of Major-General.

After his retirement he resided at Cheltenham, where he was much liked for his kindly and genial disposition. He died on September 27th, 1903.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAMB.

JAMES LAMB served in the 4th Battalion for many years, and was promoted to Quartermaster from Hospital Sergeant, 4th Battalion, on October 4th, 1873. On

August 30th, 1882, he was appointed Quartermaster of the 5th (Militia) Battalion. He was granted the honorary rank of Captain on May 13th, 1891. He died at Clapton on September 12th, 1903.

MR. GEORGE LAWSON, F.R.C.S.ENG.

GEORGE LAWSON, the eminent oculist, was the second son of William Lawson, of the firm of Trower and Lawson, of the City of London, and was born on August 23rd, 1831. He was educated at Blackheath and King's College. Early in 1854, when war between England and Russia seemed imminent, he entered the Army, and was gazetted to the Army Medical Staff, proceeded with the first batch of troops to Malta, and on declaration of war accompanied them to Gallipoli and Varna. He was present at the battles of the Alma and of Inkerman, and during 1855 was gazetted as Assistant Surgeon to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

On termination of the war he retired from the Army, and devoted himself to the treatment of ophthalmic diseases and surgery. His written pamphlets on diseases of the eye obtained a world-wide circulation, and as an oculist he was unrivalled in the profession.

In 1884 he was elected member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1886 was appointed Surgeon-oculist to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which appointment he held until her death.

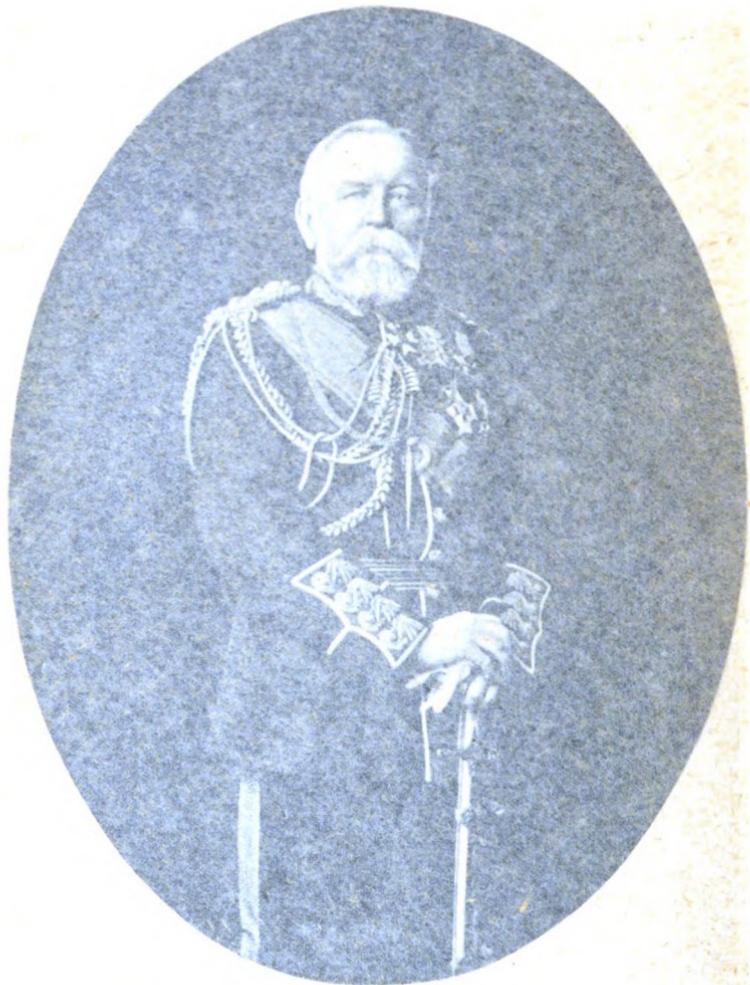
Although his connection with the Army was of no long duration, till his last days he took the greatest interest in the Service, and in the Rifle Brigade in particular, and would never accept more than a half fee from any Rifleman for professional services, while a



**COLONEL HON. SIR W. COLVILLE, K.C.V.O., C.B.,
MASTER OF CEREMONIES TO THE KING.**

for the first time in the associated A.D.C.'s, the General Staff, and the Adjutant-General, and served in that capacity throughout the remainder of the war, excepting during the final days of the campaign and until the end of the year.

for his services in the Crimea he was notified
of his promotion and given a Brevet Majority on May 21st.



COLONEL HON. SIR W. COLVILLE, K.C.V.O., C.B.,
MASTER OF CEREMONIES TO THE KING.

warm corner in his heart was reserved for all soldiers who came under his care. After a long and most useful life he died at his town residence, 12, Harley Street, on October 12th, 1903, aged 73 years.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM COLVILLE.

WILLIAM JAMES COLVILLE, younger brother of the eleventh Baron Colville of Culross, was the second son of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., and was born on March 9th, 1827.

He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at Weimar, and was gazetted ensign in the 4th Foot on November 24th, 1843. He, however, never joined, and on July 12th, 1844, he was appointed to the Regiment and joined the 2nd Battalion, and served with it in Nova Scotia and Canada up to June, 1852.

He became Lieutenant on May 14th, 1847, and Captain on October 11th, 1853. He was A.D.C. to General Sir J. Simpson at Portsmouth from June, 1852, to February, 1854, when he vacated his Staff appointment in order to join his Battalion in the Eastern Campaign. He served in Turkey and the Crimea, and commanded one of the four companies which covered the front of the memorable attack on the Russian position on the Alma, and subsequently throughout the winter of 1854-55.

In March, 1855, he was appointed A.D.C. to General Sir J. Simpson, and served in that capacity throughout the remainder of the Campaign and until the fall of Sebastopol.

For his services in the Crimea he was mentioned in Despatches and given a Brevet Majority on September

8th, 1855 ; he received the Crimean Medal and two clasps, the Turkish and the Sardinian Medals, the Legion of Honour, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidie.

In 1859 he was appointed Brigade-Major at Malta, and later, held the same post at Shorncliffe and Aldershot up to 1864.

On July 12th, 1864, he was promoted to a half-pay unattached Majority. From 1865 to 1871 he was an Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers.

In 1872 he retired from the Army with the rank of Colonel ; the same year he was appointed Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard ; he was promoted Lieutenant in the same corps in 1889, resigning in 1893. From 1872 to 1893 he was Comptroller of the Household and Treasurer to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to whom he afterwards became Extra Equerry.

In 1893 he was appointed by Queen Victoria to be Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies ; this appointment was continued on the accession of the King.

He received a large number of Orders and Decorations, among them The Rising Sun of Japan, St. Stanislaus of Russia, the Grand Cross of the Saxe-Ernestine Order, the Italian Medal, &c. In 1893 he was appointed a Civil C.B., and in 1896 a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. In 1903 he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

He was an excellent draughtsman, and some of his sketches in water-colour of scenes in the Arctic winter of 1854-55 in the Crimea, when he was with the 2nd Battalion, will record for all time the terrible privations endured by our gallant fellows in that Campaign.

He died on October 16th at his residence, 47, Chester Square, S.W., aged 76.

SIR WILLIAM PERCEVAL HEATHCOTE, BART.

WILLIAM PERCEVAL HEATHCOTE was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, P.C., D.C.L., fifth Baronet, of Hursley, Hampshire. He was born on September 7th, 1826, and obtained his first commission in the Regiment on May 22nd, 1846. He was appointed to the 7th Hussars on October 1st, 1847, and two years later exchanged into the 1st Royal Regiment on April 20th, 1849, and retired on October 19th of the same year.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1881 upon the death of his father. He lived for many years a very retired life, and died at his residence at Bournemouth on October 29th, 1903, aged 77.

CAPTAIN CECIL GEORGE ASSHETON DRUMMOND.

CECIL GEORGE ASSHETON DRUMMOND was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Drummond, of Cadland, Hants, by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Manners, second daughter of the fifth Duke of Rutland, and was born April 14th, 1839.

He was educated at Eton, gazetted Ensign in the Rifle Brigade, October 23rd, 1857, Lieutenant, November 18th, 1859, and Captain, February 19th, 1870.

Joining the 4th Battalion at Chichester, he proceeded with it from Shorncliffe to Malta in August, 1858, and was there employed from November, 1861, to November, 1864, as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Gaspard le Marchant, when he rejoined the 4th Battalion, and served with it at Gibraltar and in Canada. He took

part in the operations connected with the attempted Fenian raid in 1866, and received the Canadian Medal.

He married on October 26th, 1871, Charlotte Amelia, daughter of the late Mr. William Leigh Brook, of Meltham Hall, Huddersfield, and retired from the service on February 19th, 1872.

After his retirement he lived at his country home, Enderby, near Leicester. He served in the Leicestershire Militia from 1872 to 1876, was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, and served as High Sheriff for his County. He died at Enderby on December 6th. Known as "Bino" to his brother officers, beloved by them, and everywhere deservedly liked; he will be sadly missed by all.

CAPTAIN LEONARD ROBERT SUNKERSETT ARTHUR, C.M.G.

LEONARD ARTHUR, the second son of the late Colonel Sir Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Arthur, was born on December 23rd, 1864.

Educated at Eton, he was gazetted in 1886 to the Bedfordshire Regiment, but was transferred to the Rifle Brigade in the following year.

He served with the 1st Battalion in the Burmese expedition during 1887-1888, and received the Burma medal with clasp. He was subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

In 1891 he proceeded to Africa and assisted in re-organising the forces of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and so well did he acquit himself in this difficult duty that he was awarded the order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, and was specially selected to accompany the late Sir Gerald Portal in his mission to Uganda.

In 1893-1894 he served in the Unyoro expedition, and subsequently as British Consul at Boma and Dakar.

In 1895 he accompanied Sir John Kirk on his mission to enquire into the disturbances on the Brass River, and from that date until 1901 he was continuously employed by the Foreign Office.

Whilst at Dakar, in 1901, he joined the Gambia expedition, took part in the operations against Fodi Gabba and was mentioned in Despatches, London Gazette of September 10th, 1901, for specially meritorious services with the above-mentioned expeditions, and received the medal for West Africa, with clasp, and also the C.M.G. on resigning the Consulship at Dakar.

In November, 1901, he entered the Colonial Service, and was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast.

He had been promoted Captain on February 10th, 1895, but with the prospect of a brilliant career in the Civil Service he retired from the Army on April 9th, 1902.

On Lord Northcote's appointment as Governor General of Australia Lenny Arthur was selected as his Private Secretary, and would have accompanied him to Australia had he lived, but this was not to be ; many years of hard work and continuous service in most unhealthy climates told their tale, and, returning very ill from the Gold Coast, he passed away on December 13th, aged 39 years.

By his death a most useful and promising career has been brought to a close, and the Colonial Office has lost the services of an able and devoted servant. His tact and geniality of temper combined with firmness were remarkable factors in his success in dealing with natives, while his absolute unselfishness and charm of

character endeared him alike to Officers and men when serving with the regiment, and to his superiors and colleagues in the Civil Service, by one and all of whom he is deeply regretted.

At his funeral the King was represented by Captain the Hon. Sydney Greville, and the coffin was carried by eight N.C.O.'s of the 1st Battalion.

SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

NAMES of soldiers deceased since 1865, whose personal estate is held by Secretary of State for War for distribution amongst the next of kin or others entitled.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Effects 1901-1902.</i>			
Private W. Woodley, Rifle Brigade	... 17	16	9
<i>Effects 1900-1901.</i>			
Private James Egan, Rifle Brigade	... 11	15	8
<i>Effects 1898-99.</i>			
Private William McCullough, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	50	11	5

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER CLUB.

[Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O., the President of the Regimental Dinner Club Committee, has sent in the following for insertion in the CHRONICLE.—ED.]

His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief has approved of a Statement of the Accounts of the Regimental Dinner Club appearing in the CHRONICLE for 1904.

I would point out that owing to the excellent support afforded the Club, it has more than fulfilled the expectations expressed in the Circular announcing its formation, and in which it was stated: “By means of a fund thus raised, it is expected that the cost of the Annual Dinner to those able to be present will not exceed their annual subscription by more than about one guinea.”

For some years only a half, and even only a quarter of a guinea has been all that the Committee has found it necessary to charge for Dinner Tickets to Members of the Club.

The advantages to Riflemen past and present joining the Club are sufficiently obvious to require no further explanation.

Statement of Accounts.

RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER CLUB, 1903.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Printing, Advertising, &c.	1 18 0	Balance from 1902 ..	169 18 5
Treasurer	10 0 0	119 Subscriptions at £1..	119 0 0
Band Expenses	18 19 2	90 Subscriptions at 10/-	45 0 0
Telegrams	3 8 2		— — — 164 0 0
Commission on re-investment (Reserve Fund)*	16 0	Interest on Investments (Reserve Fund) ..	9 15 8
Dinner—Hotel Metropole		Dinner—	
By Members and Non-members	73 13 0	93 Members at 5/- ..	23 5 0
By Club ..	140 16 9	24 Non-members at 42/-	50 8 0
	— — — 214 9 9		— — — 73 18 0
Balance in hand	161 16 0		— — — £411 7 1
	— — —		— — —
	£411 7 1		

* A Bond in which the Reserve Fund (£100) was invested was paid off, and this item represents the cost of re-investment in a similar security.

By Order of the Committee,
H. M. MOORSOM, Hon. Sec.
December 31st, 1903.

REGIMENTAL COTTAGE HOMES.

WE have received from Mrs. Papillon, the Hon. Secretary of the Regimental Cottage Homes, the following short account of the progress of the movement:—

“ The following particulars of eighteen completed Regimental Homes are issued in response to repeated demands made by Regiments to the Hon. Secretary, Regimental Homes Office, for information regarding those Homes which have been started, together with the details of their cost, management, &c.

“ In addition to the eighteen Homes completed and occupied, the following are in course of erection, the three belonging to the Royal Berkshire Regiment being nearly completed:—

“ Suffolk Regiment, two Homes at Bury St. Edmunds.

“ South Wales Borderers, two near Brecon.

“ Notts and Derbyshire Regiment, two near Derby.

“ Royal Berkshire Regiment, three at Reading

“ The following Regiments are preparing to build Homes:—

“ Royal Artillery, three Homes.

“ East Yorkshire Regiment, one at Fulford.

“ East Lancashire Regiment, two at Burnley, and two at Blackburn.

“ Essex Regiment, two at Warley.

“ King’s Royal Rifles, two at Winchester.

“ Rifle Brigade, four on the same site.

“ Several other Regiments are raising funds for the establishment of their Homes.

“ Although it is better, if possible, to obtain ready-built houses, so far only four have been purchased, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable well-built houses in the particular localities selected by Regiments for their Homes. The re-

mainder have been substantially built with a view to permanency, and in most cases they are ornamental and attractive in appearance, in order that they may be a credit to the Regiments to which they belong. The badge of the Regiment is placed in a conspicuous position outside each house, and inside is a tablet stating by whom and in whose memory the Home is founded and endowed. Seven of the completed Homes are Regiments' Memorials to H.H. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, and seven to the comrades they lost in the South African Campaign. The remaining four are Memorials to private individuals, the Homes being presented by their relatives to Regiments in which they are interested.

"The East Lancashire Regiment intend placing an obelisk in front of their Homes at Burnley, on which will be inscribed the names of every officer and man of the Regiment who fell in South Africa. Other Regiments propose to follow the same plan.

"Valuable help of various kinds has been received in establishing these Homes, legal and medical services having been given gratuitously, whilst architects have either wholly remitted or lessened their fees. The Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund have frequently helped to trace the men selected by Regiments as occupants of their Homes, and have also on three occasions paid the expenses of removal of the inmates. In one case the Railway Company paid the whole cost of removal of a man (who had formerly been in their employ), with his family, into the Home. In another the furniture was contributed by friends of the Regiment, the garden stocked with shrubs and plants by two nursery gardeners, and the sweep who swept the chimneys refused to accept payment for his work.

"Regiments are also greatly indebted to the Press, not only for publishing and commanding their appeals to the public, but for the valuable assistance accorded in opening subscription lists for their Cottage Homes Funds.

"The Homes are not only being used by Regiments for the assistance of necessitous cases, but for the recognition of good service with the Colours. For instance, the Royal Artillery have selected as occupant of their first Home a man who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Wagon Hill, where

he was severely wounded, losing an arm and leg. He is in receipt of a pension of 3s. 6d. a day, and an additional 6d. a day for Distinguished Conduct. A Cavalry Regiment has under consideration a plan for further utilising their Home by deputing their civilian agents who are in charge of it and its inmates to conduct, on their behalf, correspondence relating to employment for men of the Regiment on discharge. According to this plan, all applications for employment would be received at the Home."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1904 may be posted on or before November 1st.

Those responsible for Battalion and Dépôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1st, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31st.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

The practice of sending MSS. written on heavy foolscap paper enclosed in thin official envelopes without being secured by string has again resulted in the loss of several communications from Battalions, both of importance and interest, packets having come to hand open and with a portion of their contents missing.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written on *one side* only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **CAIRO**.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form at the end of the volume and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

PRICES OF CHRONICLES.

(BACK NUMBERS).

Owing to the prolonged service of the Battalions in South Africa a considerable number of CHRONICLES for the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 are still in stock.

These are now offered for sale to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at the following prices, which *does not include postage*.

Year.	Bound, Cloth Boards.	Bound Flush, Limp.
1899.		
With 15 illustrations and 209 pp., contains Index for Vols. I. to X., 1890-1899.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1900.		
Centenary Double Number, with 68 illustrations and maps and 409 pp.	... 4/6	... 3/6
1901.		
With 10 illustrations and 184 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1902.		
With 9 illustrations and 183 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0

Copies of the Centenary Double Number, bound cloth boards with *gilt* edges (similar to those issued to Subscribers) can now be obtained for 5s.

In all cases application for back numbers should be made to the Editor.

Owing to the fact that a very large number of Reservists and others returned to civil life on the termination of the War in South Africa, it has been found impossible to notify to such men where they can obtain CHRONICLES dealing with the campaigning in which they took part.

It is hoped that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers now serving will endeavour to let their old comrades who have ceased to belong to the Battalions know how and where to obtain any copies of the CHRONICLE they may desire.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS WHO DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The portraits of all the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles who lost their lives during the operations in South Africa, 1899-1902, are now ready.

These portraits are on grey cardboard mounts, and under each portrait is printed the name of the officer, the place where he died, and the date of decease.

No. 1 Plate contains portraits of 13 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1900.

No. 2 Plate contains portraits of 17 officers, Rifle Brigade, 1899-1902.

No. 3 Plate contains portraits of 16 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1902.

The plates are of uniform size, viz., 19 inches by 27 inches. If required the plates can be framed in suitable 1-inch black fluted frames (with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch silver or gold slip).

In ordering, please state if the plates are to be sent unframed or framed, and if the latter, whether silver or gold slips are required.

Specimen plates are on view at Messrs. Cox & Co.'s, where MR. FRANK SMITH has kindly consented to take orders for the same. Otherwise orders should be sent and cheques made payable to the publishers, Messrs. JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, Limited, 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., where also plates are on view.

The prices for the series are as follows :—

	<i>Unframed.</i>	<i>Framed.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Any One Plate	1 0 0
Any Two Plates	1 17 0
All Three Plates	2 15 0
		4 0 0

Where copies are required for Regimental Institutions, Company Rooms, &c., a special reduction will be made if six copies or more be ordered at one time. Applications in such cases should be made to the Editor of the CHRONICLE direct.

Sent free, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

NOTE.—The above portraits can also be supplied *unmounted*, suitable for insertion in albums, &c. Price : 60th Rifles set, 5s.; Rifle Brigade set, 2s. 6d.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

*Please pay to MESSRS. Cox & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings
as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue
to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.*

(Date)

(Address)

(Signature)

